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One killed, 6 wounded in Gaza ambushes

Hamas claims responsibility for both shootings; IDF to reinforce Gush Katif

AN Israeli citizen was killed, two were seriously wounded, and four others lightly wounded in two attacks against vehicles near Kissufim junction in the Gaza Strip yesterday, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Ron Soval, 18, of Lehavim, north of Beersheba, was killed in the second attack.

In both instances, army units pursued the assailants into the autonomous zone, stopping at the Deir el-Balah refugee camp perimeter. In accordance with the Cairo agreement, the IDF notified the Palestinian Police through the cooperation and coordination office, and late last night Palestinian Police units were reportedly searching for the terrorists.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak yesterday approved a request by OC Southern Command Maj.-Gen. Matan Vilnay to reinforce army units engaged in security tasks in the Gush Katif area. Reinforcements are to arrive in the Gush Katif area in the next few days. The request had been made several times since the riots by Palestinian workers at the Erez crossing last month.

Both ambushes occurred hours apart at virtually the same place on the Kissufim-Gush Katif road, a fact which led the army to investigate why reinforcements rushed to the area following the first

attack did not deter the second. It also raised the broader question of how Hamas could carry out two successful attacks on a road subject to frequent IDF-Palestinian patrols.

In both cases, army sources said, the Israeli vehicles were unescorted by military patrols. Unlike in Jericho, Israeli vehicles are not required to travel on main Gaza Strip arteries with an escort, but their movement must be cleared in

advance with the army.

Izzadin Kassam, the military wing of Hamas, claimed responsibility for both ambushes, the first at approximately 9 a.m. and the second at 4:15 p.m.

Yesterday morning, Hamas had threatened retaliation for the killing by Israeli police of two wanted Hamas terrorists in Jerusalem on Friday, who were intercepted on their way to make an attack in the Old City. In a pamphlet distributed in Jerusalem, "Unit-6" of Izzadin Kassam said Rabe' Abadin and

Tarek Abu-Arefa were shot after they had surrendered. In retaliation, the pamphlet threatened, Hamas would carry out attacks against Israeli targets.

The fatal attack occurred at approximately 4:15 p.m., about 1 1/2 kilometers from the IDF checkpoint on the Kissufim-Gush Katif road, a main artery used by Israeli settlers and commercial vehicles to and from Gush Katif. The road is regularly monitored by joint IDF-Palestinian patrols.

(Continued on Page 2)

IDF sources: Drive-by shootings almost impossible to prevent

SENIOR army sources last night discounted the possibility of road security shortcomings, saying that such ambushes can be prevented only through preemptive intelligence indicating that such attacks are expected.

"A vehicle ambushing another is nearly impossible to spot prior to the attack, unless we have information on its intent. It is up to the PLO to combat Hamas, to contain their military activities and disarm them altogether. I cannot say that they are doing it to our full satisfaction, but despite today's [Sunday] fatal attack, on balance, Hamas has not been successful," said a senior southern army officer.

Alon Pinkas



Hamas terror gang leader Iman Abu-Khalil (center) is taken into Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday for his remand hearing on suspicion of involvement in Friday's shootout with police in the capital. (Story, Page 2) (Isaac Harari)

Palestinian security head held illegal meetings in capital

JIBRIJ Rajoub, in charge of security in Judea and Samaria for the Palestinian Authority, has been holding talks with PLO officials in Jerusalem despite police having orders that he not be allowed in the city.

The meetings have taken place at the same time as police are investigating alleged activities in Jerusalem by security agents under Rajoub's command.

According to Palestinian sources, Rajoub has held a series of meetings with Faisal Hussein at Orient House in recent weeks, including a short meeting yesterday morning.

Last week Rajoub prayed at the Akse Mosque on the Temple Mount, again without the police's knowledge, the sources added.

"We know nothing about such visits or that approval was given for them," said the Police Ministry spokesman, adding that the army may have given him permission and not informed the police.

No comment was available from the army spokesman as of last night.

An Orient House spokesman confirmed that Rajoub met with Hussein yesterday at the PLO headquarters in Jerusalem and then returned to Jericho.

He said he believed that Rajoub had permission from the army to enter Jerusalem. The police, however, said they received no order from the army permitting him into the city.

Palestinian security personnel under Rajoub's command have arrested alleged Palestinian criminals in Jerusalem and brought them to Jericho, according to Palestinian sources.

Peres, Shaath meet in J'lem, discuss early empowerment

FOR the first time, a PLO official met openly last night at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

PLO chief negotiator Nabil Shaath met with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres for about two and a half hours to discuss a variety of unresolved issues that are likely to be discussed at their meeting in Egypt on Wednesday.

Among the issues aired last night were the transfer of civilian authority throughout the territories known as "early empowerment," international donor funding for the Palestinian Authority; Palestinian elections; and left-over issues from the May 4 agreement such as deploying a Palestinian policeman on the Allenby Bridge.

After the meeting, a spokeswoman for Peres denied that the foreign minister had dropped Israel's earlier objection to deploying a Palestinian policeman on the bridge, which the Palestinians have sought as a symbol of sovereignty.

After the meeting ended at about eleven p.m., Shaath spoke to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. He subsequently conveyed to Peres Arafat's condemnation of yesterday's attacks and pledged that the Palestinian police would track down the killers, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Meanwhile, senior World Bank official Prem Garg said in a private interview yesterday that he expected that a final agreement would be reached within the next "four to six weeks" with the Palestinian Authority in establishing \$128 million worth of infrastructure projects in Gaza and Jericho, thereby ending the logjam on this issue.

Sources say Peres and Shaath discussed taxation, the one unresolved issue in negotiations on the transfer of civilian authority throughout the territories. "Except for taxation, all the rest of the issues are resolved," a Foreign Ministry official involved in the negotiations said before last night's meeting.

Peres and Shaath are to meet in Alexandria on Wednesday at the summer home of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Peres will also meet with the Egyptian leader, who has played a key role in Israel-Palestinian negotiations.

Peres was joined at the meeting last night by Coordinator of Activities Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothchild and Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir. Sources hinted that Shaath has met secretly with Peres in Jerusalem before, but this marks the first time that the two are known to be meeting at a government facility in the city.

Last week PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin pledged their best efforts to intensify talks on transfer of civilian authority. Talks led

by Rothchild and Shaath on the transfer of civilian authority are resuming today in Erez.

According to the Israel-PLO accord of last September, Israel committed itself to transferring civilian authority to Palestinians throughout the territories in at least the following enumerated areas known as "early empowerment": taxation, education and culture, health, social welfare, and tourism.

Rothchild has said there would be a cash shortfall of approximately \$50 million between the cost of Palestinians running civilian affairs in these areas throughout the territories and anticipated tax collection. So far, the Palestinians have only collected municipal taxes, but nothing more.

Israel and the PLO are expected to appeal to the international donors for a one-time allocation to cover the gap during this start-up period of early empowerment.

There has been speculation that the Palestinians may even collect money from Palestinians in eastern Jerusalem in a bid to broaden the tax base. It remains unclear if Israel would approve the move.

Meanwhile, in a private interview in Jerusalem yesterday, Washington-based World Bank coordinator for Palestinian affairs Garg said, "Our expectation is that within the next four to six weeks we can see the beginning of development activities."

He said the one sticking point is who will be the managing consultant who would oversee the \$128 million worth of rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in areas such as roads, electric power, water and sewage.

Garg said the Palestinian Authority has already agreed to the "terms of reference" or job definition of the managing consultant, suggesting that Arafat was not blocking the scope of the consultant's powers.

At the same time, he said the Palestinians needed to name a consultant with international experience capable of supervising projects of such magnitude, who is acceptable to the World Bank, and this has not happened yet.

When asked for reaction yesterday, Palestinian Authority finance chief Ahmed Ko'rei (Abu Ala) said, "We hope to put tenders in the newspapers over the next two days" in a search for people to undertake the infrastructure projects.

Victim was working to pay for pre-induction trip to Greece

AMIR ROZENBLIT and Itim

RON Soval, 18, from Lehavim, north of Beersheba, who was killed in yesterday's terrorist attack near Kissufim, completed his studies a month-and-a-half ago in the Mevo'ot Hanegev school.

He was invited to participate in a pre-induction course for air force pilots, and in the meantime found work in town with electrical contractor Raphael Brukman, whose son was also wounded in the attack. Soval planned on using the money he saved from work for a trip to Greece next month.

"His older brother, Amihai, worked with me before his army service, and his mother begged me to take Ron on as well. Yesterday, before he got on the van, he waved goodbye to me. Who would believe I wouldn't see him again?" said Brukman.

"He was a sweet guy - shy, smart, introverted, and loved helping everyone. It's hard to imagine he's no longer with us," Soval's friends in Lehavim said yesterday.

Soval's mother, Haya, who works at Soroka Hospital, did not know her son had been killed in the attack until around 9 p.m., when police came to the family's home to inform them of the tragedy.

"I've lost my flower," she said after receiving the news. The family has four other children, the eldest of whom is serving as an officer in the IDF. No time has been set yet for the funeral.

Cabinet allows up to 63,750 Palestinians to work in Israel

DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE cabinet yesterday approved increasing the number of Palestinians allowed to work inside Green Line Israel to 63,750, the most since the territories were first closed off 18 months ago.

Israel has been called on by the international community to boost the number of Palestinians given such permits, both to lower Palestinian unemployment and to help the Palestinian Authority's nascent economy. Wages paid inside Israel are significantly higher than those available in Gaza.

For the same reasons, Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothchild has advocated efforts to increase the number of Palestinian workers permitted to enter Israel, noting that none of the people given work permits killed Israelis inside the Green Line.

Domestically, the construction and agriculture industries have also been traditionally supportive of boosting Palestinian labor. However, recently spokesmen for the construction industry have said that a saturation point has been reached due to the injection of foreign labor from Europe.

Until a wave of fatal stabbings gripped the country in March, 1993, about 120,000 Palestinians either legally or illegally worked in Israel.

Malaysian PM considers ties with Israel

DAVID MAKOVSKY

MALAYSIAN Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed told a Malay newspaper a few days ago that his country is considering establishing diplomatic relations with Israel now that other Arab countries are doing the same, Foreign Ministry officials say.

Mahathir gave no timetable for establishing contacts, but it marked the first time that the leader of this virulently anti-Israel Moslem Asian country publicly indicated his interest in establishing such ties.

Recently, a senior Malaysian, ostensibly visiting for business purposes, held talks in Israel about the prospects of holding diplomatic ties.

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Police: Hamas gang dressed as settlers to lure soldiers into cars

DAVID RUDGE, BILL HUTMAN and news agencies

MEMBERS of the Hamas gang involved in Friday's shootout with police in Jerusalem lured soldiers into their cars by posing as settlers, and then killed them, police said yesterday. The gang is believed responsible for murdering soldiers Shahar Simani and Arye Frankenthal.

Iman Abu-Khalil, the leader of the gang, was remanded for 15 days yesterday in Jerusalem Magistrate's Court.

Abu-Khalil, who was not involved in the shootout itself, was arrested Friday afternoon, as was another gang member. One was killed and two were critically wounded in the shootout, and one managed to escape.

As of late last night, security forces had yet to locate the sixth gang member, Abdel Kareem Bader. Police came up empty handed yesterday afternoon after believing they had cornered Bader in an empty school in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood.

The area was blocked off by Border Police and an undercover unit was sent into the school, after police received a report Bader was inside. But no one was found.

Asked about Friday's incident, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin praised all those involved in the capture and liquidation of the gang.

"The success of the police and the security forces prevented a serious attack and brought about the destruction of a squad that was intent on murdering Israelis, without differentiating between Jews and Arabs, for the sake of murder and with the intention of destroying the peace process," he said.

Hadassah-University Hospital officials in Ein Karem said yesterday that

there had been little change in the condition of the three policemen wounded in the shootout. Avi Vanunu was still in intensive care and in serious but stable condition. Yitzhak Ben-Lulu, who was moderately wounded, was in the chest-beat surgery ward and in satisfactory but stable condition, while Doron Cohen, lightly wounded, was in a surgery ward and expected to be released in the next few days.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal, while visiting the policemen wounded in the shootout, said yesterday that the gang had been looking for a Jewish target to hit and decided to attack the Border Police guards outside MK Ariel Sharon's house in the Old City.

"Even if the guards had been removed, it wouldn't have prevented the problem of this specific attack. If it wouldn't have been this target, they would have found another one," Shahal said.

Leaving Vanunu's room, Shahal said: "Vanunu did something outstanding, and we owe him. He prevented an attack in which many people could have been hurt. We pray that he successfully comes through all his operations."

Vanunu's sister, Avivit, said her brother had gotten married six weeks ago and was to have gone on his honeymoon soon.

Abu-Khalil's remand hearing was held behind closed doors at police request. According to police, he was politically active at Bir Zeit University and was recruited into the organization's military arm, Izzadin Kassar, about four months ago by a Gaza man.



Police Minister Moshe Shahal (left) and Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz yesterday visit Civil Guard volunteer Yitzhak Ben-Lulu, wounded in the terrorist shootout in the capital on Friday morning. (Stein/Harari)

Rabin denies contact with Iraq

DAVID RUDGE, DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin categorically denied yesterday that Israel had any contacts with Iraq.

Rabin first slammed reports about quiet contacts with Iraq and Iran in yesterday's cabinet meeting.

The cabinet's formal statement said, "The prime minister sharply denied reports of so-called contacts with Iraq and Iran. The prime minister made clear that Israel supports the US policy towards Iraq and Iran. Nobody is authorized by the government to hold such contacts with these states, and the government has no intention to have such contacts."

Rabin has traditionally been a skeptic about reports of Iraqi moderation. About eight years ago during the height of the Iran-Iraq war, the then Iraqi ambassador to the US, Nazir Hamdoun, sought to forge ties with several Israelis and American Jews.

When a non-governmental American intermediary sought to inform Rabin about whether this signaled a change in Iraq's attitude towards Israel, Rabin, then defense minister, dismissed it as a ploy to win American military support for Baghdad against Tehran.

Rabin told this intermediary that during a war, combatants will say anything to win broader support. What counts is not what they say during a war, Rabin said, but what they say after it is over.

Israeli officials suspect that Iraq, desperate to have four-year-old international sanctions against it lifted, would try a similar gambit today just as it did during the Iran-Iraq War.

There are unconfirmed reports of a PLO representative with close ties to Baghdad seeking out an Israeli interlocutor in recent months. There are other unconfirmed reports that a couple of weeks ago an Iraqi businessman sought out a senior Israeli Defense Ministry official. This official, while holding a preliminary discussion, reportedly refused ongoing contact.

Yesterday afternoon, while touring Beduin villages in the north, Rabin again reiterated that there was no contact between Israel and the regime of Saddam Hussein.

He stressed that Israel fully supported America's policies towards Iraq and Iran, adding that it would be a grave mistake not to side with the US and its western allies who were trying to make Iraq change its policies.

"The government of Israel has not authorized anybody to have any contacts with Iraq whatsoever," said Rabin. "I am not aware of any messages from Saddam Hussein. I have not requested any mediation with him, and I'm not interested in the matter," he added.

Iraq denied the Israeli television report suggesting it had made peace overtures towards Israel through a third party.

But Police Minister Moshe Shahal said yesterday that the government should explore the possibility of making peace with Iraq as a counter-move against nuclear threat from Iran.

Meanwhile, Iraq's deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, held talks in Jordan yesterday.

Palestinian Authority sets up its own Wakf

JON IMMANUEL

THE Palestinian Authority has established an Islamic Wakf ministry to oversee Islamic sites throughout the territories under its control.

Sheikh Mohammed Abu Sardaneh, a deputy of the Islamic Courts and religious legislation in the PA's Justice Ministry said in an interview in the daily newspaper *Al-Quds* yesterday that it was not meant to challenge the authority of Jordan in Jerusalem.

However, he added, "All sincere people must ask for the situation in Jerusalem to be corrected, returned to its owners since it is part of Palestine. As for sovereignty, the closest people have the first priority."

Jordan controls the Wakf in Jerusalem and in the Israel-Jordan Washington Declaration was assured by Israel of a "high priority" concerning its claims over holy sites there.

Abu Sardaneh worked in the Khan Yunis Islamic Court and is a member of Fatah, the Palestinian faction founded by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

Islamic courts in Gaza, which was under Egyptian rule before 1967, are not controlled by Jordan, although Abu Sardaneh worked for many years

in the Amman Wakf.

Mohammed Nusseibeh, spokesman of the higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem, said that he "knew nothing" of the PA's plan to establish a PLO-affiliated Wakf to rival the Jordanian-controlled one.

Meanwhile, the pro-Jordanian *Al-Nahar* daily newspaper, whose distribution was banned 17 days ago by Arafat after it approved Jordan's control of Jerusalem holy sites, is likely to reopen soon. This follows a meeting Saturday between Arafat and the

newspaper's publisher Otman Halak, PA planning minister Nabil Shaath told Channel One yesterday.

In a separate development, the Interior Ministry has closed the eastern Jerusalem weekly *Bayan*, in a letter saying "the Hamas organization is involved in it."

Abdel-Hadi Betah, the publisher of the six-month-old magazine, maintained that the magazine was not financed by Hamas. Concerning its views, he said, "It is not exactly Islamic but publishes all opinions, including opinion pieces attacking the Palestinian Authority for its policies."

Rabin cautiously optimistic over progress with Syria

DAVID RUDGE and news agencies

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed cautious optimism yesterday over the prospects for progress in peace talks with Syria.

While touring Beduin villages in the north, Rabin was asked why he had sounded "very optimistic" about possible progress on the Syrian track. "Very optimistic is not an accurate description," he replied. "I didn't sound very optimistic. I expressed my belief that we can make progress with Syria. It will take longer and there will be more difficulties and it certainly won't happen tomorrow morning."

Syria meanwhile said that it wants Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights within months, not years.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara, who held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria, told journalists yesterday that reports of a two-year withdrawal as a compromise solution to deadlocked

Syrian-Israeli peace talks were simply "what the media says."

"Syria is talking of a speedy withdrawal within months while the Israelis are talking of years," Shara said. "Syria's requests are known and public - complete withdrawal for complete peace."

Shara said his talks with Mubarak covered last week's visit to Damascus by US Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

Asked if there were differences over US suggestions of a phased withdrawal from the Golan, Shara said detailed discussions of a withdrawal had not yet taken place.

"They may come up during Christopher's next trip," he said.

Shara said he delivered a message from Syrian President Hafez Assad to Mubarak and discussed with the Egyptian leader Syria's opinions on ways to boost the peace process.

"Until now we cannot talk of Israeli commitment with regard to complete withdrawal, but at the same time there is seriousness in the follow-up of the peace process and in pushing it forward," Shara said.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat is due to arrive in Alexandria today to discuss conditions in the self-rule areas with Mubarak, a PLO official said yesterday.

SLA official and children wounded in bomb blast

DAVID RUDGE

A SOUTH Lebanese Army official and three of his children were wounded in a bomb blast outside their home in the security zone in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Reports from Lebanon said that the man was a member of the SLA's security apparatus.

The blast occurred outside his home in Sha'aba village, in the eastern sector of the zone, around 2 a.m. The explosive charge had apparently been placed near the house.

On Friday evening, a roadside bomb was detonated alongside the passing vehicle of another SLA official between El-Khiyam village and the nearby jail where scores of Lebanese are held for alleged involvement in terrorist activities.

Meanwhile, reports from the zone said the SLA was not experiencing any difficulties in recruiting soldiers to its rank, despite rumors of low morale in the force and concern over what might happen to those allied with Israel if the IDF withdraws from the zone in the event of a peace treaty with Syria and Lebanon.

In a separate incident yesterday, IDF sappers safely destroyed a large cache of weapons which had been discovered the previous day in the zone's eastern sector.

It is believed that the weapons had been hidden in the spot by gunmen in preparation for a planned attack against IDF and SLA targets in the area.



PLO chief negotiator Nabil Shaath (right) meets with Faisal Husseini over the weekend at Orient House. Shaath spent his third day in Jerusalem holding meetings and visiting Palestinian institutions. He described his stay, which began Friday, as a "private visit" but over the weekend said that his being in Jerusalem "of course has political significance."

(Text: Bill Hutman; photo: Isaac Harari)

Transport Ministry expecting official from Dubai

DAVID MAKOVSKY

TRANSPORT Ministry spokesman Eli Danon said yesterday that the director of the Emirate of Dubai's information bureau will visit Israel soon, the first official from any Gulf state to do so.

Sheikh Hasher Maktoum, a member of Dubai's ruling family, will come to Israel as a guest of Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar, Danon said, adding that it would happen soon, but the date has yet to be set.

There was no confirmation from Dubai.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres received a formal invitation yesterday to attend the three-day Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit beginning October 30 in Casablanca.

The event is being held at King Hassan's royal palace, and enjoys the

honorary support of US President Bill Clinton and Russia's President Boris Yeltsin.

"The summit will bring together world business and political leaders to explain and explore the region's economic prospects, investment opportunities and risks."

"Israel is the center of this new development and your presence is absolutely essential to convey the message," wrote Klaus Schwab, the Davos-based president of the World Economic Forum, which is co-sponsoring the event alongside the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations.

Peres has been the driving force for

this first-ever Middle East business conference, which he originally hoped would be held in Jordan. Plans for the business conference were finalized after Peres's meeting with Hassan in June. Organizers hope about 1,000 businessmen will be in attendance.

CORRECTION

IN Friday's story "Rally to protest closure of 'An-Nahar' fizzes," the statement "It is not a newspaper," was mistakenly attributed to *Jerusalem Times* publisher Hanna Siniora instead of *Al-Quds* publisher Mahmoud Abu-Zuhuf.

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ATTACKS

(Continued from Page 1)
In the attack, a Peugeot 404 sedan carrying blue Palestinian license plates pulled alongside an Israeli van as it passed, and its occupants opened fire from automatic weapons. Cartridges found indicate that a Kalashnikov and an M-16 were used in the attack.

As a result of the bursts of fire, Sovat was fatally wounded and two other passengers were seriously wounded. Amir Brukman, 38, was listed in very serious condition at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba with head injuries from bullet fragments. Moudochal Azulai, 25, was in serious condition with bullet wounds in the chest. A third man, Amos Zion, 32, was listed in good condition with superficial fragment wounds. The van in which they were riding to work in Gush Katif was driven by Ra'anun Brukman, 32, of Beersheba, Amir's brother, who was the only one of the five occupants not wounded.

The terrorists' Peugeot eluded pursuers and reached Deir el-Balah. The first attack yesterday occurred about 9 a.m., just a few hundred meters from the site of the second, when a Hamas terrorist standing on the shoulder of the road opened fire on a Coca-Cola delivery truck and a car behind it. The attacker escaped in a car waiting with a driver, according to Ronnie Levy, the truck driver.

Two Israeli civilians were wounded by bullet fragments, and one woman suffered from shock. Army units pursued the assailants, but they fled into Deir el-Balah.

"We are witnessing a constant war by the enemies of peace among the Palestinians, headed by Hamas and the Islamic Jihad, but we won't let them succeed," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin declared yesterday. "That doesn't mean to say that we have the ability to prevent every attack," Rabin told reporters during a visit to Beduin villages in the North. "Nevertheless, the number of attacks has dropped, although not enough. We have to continue to persevere against this criminal terror, whose main aim is to prevent progress in the peace between us and the Palestinians and neighboring Arab countries with whom we are negotiating peace."

Nabil Shaath, a top aide to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, said in an interview on Israel Television: "We cannot but condemn all these acts of violence that violate the peace process."

He defended the failure to disarm Hamas, indicating the political atmosphere in Gaza does not make this possible. "It must be done in the proper political atmosphere," Shaath said, adding the only way to end the attacks is "through a political solution."

Izzadin Kassar gunmen have refused to hand in weapons, saying they need them to defend themselves against soldiers, settlers, and collaborators. The Palestinian Authority has not forced them to surrender their arms.

Hamas leaders at first said they would encourage activists to cooperate with the police. That policy appears to have changed, possibly be-

cause of increasing fears by Hamas that Arafat is bypassing their demands for a share of power.

Dalia Hershkovitz, spokeswoman for the Gaza settlers, said they have complained repeatedly about the deteriorating security situation on the three roads designated by the peace agreement for the settlers to enter and to exit Gaza.

"We are still in shock," she said. "We warned and warned, but in general nothing was done and it is a pity that it has gotten to this point."

Zvi Hendler, head of the Gush Katif regional council, said it is time "the army went into Gaza and Khan Yunis and imposed order."

At dusk yesterday, dozens of settlers gathered on the main road into Gaza and hurled stones at Palestinian cars and blocked the street with garbage. Palestinians responded with stones, and in an effort to prevent escalation of the demonstrations on both sides, the IDF and Palestinian Police sealed off the area.

Settlers said Palestinian policemen fired in the air to try to disperse the crowd, but the IDF did not confirm that report.

OC Gaza Brig.-Gen. Doron Almog described the reaction of the police as "very fast. Police from the area arrived within minutes."

Speaking on Israel Television last night, Almog reported that there had been 39 incidents of firearm attacks since the Palestinians had taken over control of Gaza. No assault in any of the attacks had been apprehended by the Palestinian Police, he added.

David Rudge, and Amir Rozenblit and AP contributed to this report.

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Woman petitions High Court to become fighter pilot

WOMEN should be allowed to study to become fighter pilots if they meet the entrance requirements for the course, a petition to the High Court of Justice demanded yesterday.

Currently, the IDF bars women from all combat units.

The petition was filed by Alice Miller, a 22-year-old immigrant from South Africa who holds a civilian pilot's license from that country. She was one of the small number of Israelis permitted to defer her obligatory army service in order to complete her university studies first, obtaining a *cum laude* degree in aeronautical engineering from the Technion.

Miller is slated to be drafted in February, and therefore asked the air

EVELYN GORDON

force to let her volunteer for a pilot's course. However, she was turned down on the grounds that army policy forbids women to serve in combat roles.

The petition, prepared by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), notes that this policy is not included in any law or government regulation. Furthermore, even the army's own orders state that while women may not be drafted for combat roles, they may volunteer for them if approved by the relevant officers.

Furthermore, ACRI argued, the blanket prohibition is extremely discriminatory. Not only does it prevent Miller from applying for the military

other Western countries have begun integrating women into combat units, with considerable success. Holland, Norway, Sweden, Canada and Spain allow women in all army jobs; France, the US, Australia, Denmark and Britain allow women in some combat roles, and are gradually expanding the list. The integration of women has been especially successful in the air force, ACRI noted.

Even in Israel, the army has gradually begun putting women in teaching positions in a host of fields - artillery operation, submarines, navigation, combat engineering, etc. - so the concern is obviously not that they are incapable of doing the job, the petition argued.

The petition also tried to refute some of the arguments that are often heard in favor of the current army policy, although, ACRI stressed, without an explanation from the army, it cannot be sure these are actually the IDF's considerations.

For instance, the petition said, one often-heard argument is that since women serve less time than men and do reserve duty only until age 24, it doesn't pay for the army to put women in any job which requires a lengthy training period.

However, ACRI argued, this could be solved by forcing women who want to volunteer for such units to commit to a longer compulsory service and to regular reserve duty.

Biological differences - physical weakness and the issue of pregnancy and childbirth - are another often-heard argument. However, ACRI said, some women are strong enough for the tasks in question, and the army doesn't have to accept those who aren't.

The fear of women damaging the psychological closeness of the unit is also unfounded, the petition said, since experience has shown that men and women working together develop the same type of closeness as do all-male units.

Finally, the petition said, the sensitivity to women falling captive is unjustified: It is just as terrible for a man to be taken captive.

Girl's death blamed on easy-lock, car innovations

JUDY SIEGEL

THE tragic death of Yarden Unger, a three-year-old girl who suffocated in her parents' car in Moshav Nili Friday, was apparently due to the innovation of cars with electric windows and remote-switch locking.

"Although such cases are rare, the growing number of cars with such advances could make suffocation in cars a 'modern disease,'" said Prof. Zohar Barzilay, chairman of pediatric intensive care at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer.

Barzilay notes that such tragedies, in which a young child is locked in a car and dies from heat stroke, occur less than once a year on average. Parents should never leave a child or a pet inside a car alone. They should also never leave their car unlocked so that their child - as in Unger's case - can get in without supervision. But in a quiet settlement, where parents are not afraid of car theft, they tend to leave vehicles unlocked, said Barzilay.

On a hot summer day, a car with closed windows and doors can turn into a furnace with a temperature of 60° C. A child, especially if the youngster struggles to get out, produces more carbon dioxide and heat, which only quickens the end. Depending on the size of the child and the heat in the car, heat stroke can occur in minutes.

Cable radio to debut soon

LIAT COLLINS

METAV will be the first cable television company here to branch out into radio. Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni signed a permit last Thursday enabling the cable company to operate a digital radio service through the cable network in its franchise areas. The service is scheduled to start in Holon and Bat Yam at the end of the month and will spread to Haifa, Hadera, and Netanya a month after that, said a company spokeswoman.

The service will allow Metav subscribers equipped with a special converter to receive 30 stations, 24 hours a day. The stations cover the range of musical styles, including classical, jazz, pop, and foreign music. The special converter, attached to the home stereo system, will provide music of compact disc quality, the spokeswoman said.

This service is relatively new worldwide, according to Avi Alkalai, who heads the ministry's cable television services department.

The maximum fee for the converter will be about NIS 40 per month for private individuals and about NIS 150 for commercial groups, but initial discounts are expected to encourage consumers to try the service, the spokeswoman said.

Ministry spokesman Gustavo Treibor said the price was determined after examining prices for similar service abroad and according to an estimated market penetration of 3% of all cable television subscribers in the franchise area. The ministry will examine the operation of the service during the first year and if the number of subscribers greatly exceeds estimates, the minister will act to reduce the monthly fee, Treibor said. Metav will pay the ministry 5% of its income from the service in royalties.



Youngsters find relief from 31-degree heat yesterday in the capital's Lion's Fountain. (Brian Hendler)

Okay for Jordanian flyovers expected today

TRANSPORT Minister Yisrael Kassar has decided to adopt the recommendations of the Lapidot Commission and permit Jordanian planes to cross Israeli airspace in the center of the country on their way to Europe.

Kassar made the decision after he said he was convinced the arrangement would not interfere with the needs of the air force.

He added that the recommended

route would give the Jordanian planes quick and direct routes to and from Europe. Kassar said he expected Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to also accept the recommendations, with official word of this to be passed on to the Jordanians today in aviation talks.

"The decision to allow Jordanian planes to fly over Israeli airspace in the center of the country will be re-examined in another six months, and

Environment talks with Amman - most successful bilaterals

LIAT COLLINS

TALKS with Jordan on environmental issues are proving to be among the most successful bilateral discussions, according to Israeli officials. The talks resume today.

"At Ein Avrona last month, we initiated an environmental agreement with the Jordanians which is so favorable that I wish we had one like that among ourselves with our own government," quipped Yoav Sagi, who is leading the environmental section of the Water, Energy and Environment subcommittee.

Sagi said the relationship with the Jordanian counterpart, Dr. Duraid

Mahaseh, is excellent, and the atmosphere around the talks "good and productive."

Among the main items on the agenda is the joint war on mosquitoes and flies which plague the Jordan Valley residents on both sides of the border. The main source of the insects is organic fertilizer used by Jordanian village farmers. Sagi said the Jordanians have shown interest in the dry fertilizer the Israelis developed, which solves the problem.

One subject on which both countries agree is the need to ensure that the economic and physical development that follows peace does not cause environmental damage.

Private eyes charged with selling illegally obtained info

RAINE MARCUS

TWO private investigators were charged by Tel Aviv District Court yesterday with illegally obtaining confidential information from tax officials, banks, and other institutions, and then selling it to clients.

David Kaufer, 44, and Elitsa Lantel, 50, partners in the Tel Aviv investigation agency, were arrested four years ago with a private investigation for allegedly bribing tax and bank officials. They were held for two weeks and then released without being charged.

But yesterday, four years later and for reasons still unclear, they were indicted for giving bribes, fraud, and illegally obtaining and selling secret information.

Also charged yesterday was former tax inspector Zvi Bar-Shani, 55, who is accused of selling confidential information to Kaufer and Lantel. Acc-

NEWS IN BRIEF

Satellite change may upset TV reception

If you switch on your television and find a fuzzy grey screen instead of Israel Television or Channel 2, do not panic. Due to the switchover from one satellite to another, viewers with home satellite dishes or those in peripheral areas which receive broadcast directly from the satellite need to adjust their sets.

ITV's Channel 1 will temporarily be broadcast on its Channel 3 slot (11017 mhz). Channel 2 reception requires fine tuning on its 11178 mhz frequency. Channel 3, which usually broadcasts from the Knesset, is off the air because of the summer recess.

Once the changeover is complete, the Communications Ministry will issue new instructions on frequencies, a spokesman said.

Father indicted for abusing children

A 43-year-old man from the central region was charged yesterday by the Tel Aviv District Court with starving his four children and raping one of his three daughters. The prosecution claims the oldest daughter, 16, often had to steal money to buy food for herself and her siblings, and the children were often forced to seek food at the neighbors. The man divorced their mother three years ago and remarried, retaining custody of the children. He is charged with regularly beating the children with his hands, feet, a metal bar, and a broomstick. The man is also charged with raping his eight-year-old daughter.

Cheapest Domingo tickets: NIS 124

The Jerusalem Municipality confirmed yesterday that tenor Placido Domingo will sing a medley of opera, Broadway show tunes and other ballads in a one-time-only concert August 31 with the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra at Sultan's Pool.

In 1986, Domingo gave a free concert with the Israel Philharmonic at Tel Aviv's Hayarkon Park. This time the cheapest tickets are NIS 124, and the most expensive a sizzling NIS 600.

Bezdek workers return to work

Bezdek workers in the Tel Aviv and Sharon regions returned to work yesterday after a few days of sanctions. The balking of sanctions, which affected the 199 and 166 Bezdek service numbers, was made possible after management agreed to cancel its request for a contempt of court ruling by the Tel Aviv regional labor court. The workers have objected to management's plans to reduce manpower by 1,250 slots by the end of this year through early retirement.

Arrests expected in land fraud scam

Tax authorities are expected to arrest some of the country's leading businessmen and lawyers this week suspected of being involved in a massive land fraud scam.

On Friday, a lawyer, whose name was banned from publication, was released on NIS 400,000 bail by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court. She is suspected of playing an active part in the scam, using the names of straw men living abroad to conduct illegal land deals. According to investigators, she drafted fraudulent contracts for transactions.

Authorities refused to disclose further details, so as not to disrupt the investigation.

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the nine of spades, King of hearts, 10 of diamonds and King of clubs.

Kach member appeals against his administrative detention

EVELYN GORDON

SKACH administrative detainee Baruch Ben-Yosef has appealed to the Supreme Court against his administrative detention, arguing that only a district court president has the right to approve such a measure - not, as in this case, a court vice-president.

Ben-Yosef, a Jerusalem resident, was put in detention in March following the Hebron massacre. In June, the army extended his detention for another six months. The extension was approved by the vice-president of the Jerusalem District Court, Ya'acov Bazak.

By law, administrative detentions of Israelis living within the Green Line must be approved by the local

district court president (this requirement does not apply to Israelis living over the Green Line). In his appeal, Ben-Yosef argued that the president does not have the right to transfer this authority to his deputy. If president Vardimos Zaiter was unable to hear the case himself for some reason, Ben-Yosef argued, he was obligated to transfer the case to another district court president.

Even if Bazak were authorized to hear his case, Ben-Yosef added, the detention order was unjustified, and should be overturned for that reason as well.

The court has not yet set a date for hearing the appeal.

Bicyclist, 70, fatally struck by train

MASHIAH Shukron, 70, of Tzfat Carmel was killed yesterday morning when he was struck by a Haifa-Tel Aviv train while riding his bicycle across the tracks near Kibbutz Hahotzin south of Haifa. An ambulance crew pronounced him dead at the scene.

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Aid workers dismiss reports of another mass exodus of Rwandan refugees

MICHELLE WRONG
BUKAVU

AID workers in the eastern Zaire town of Bukavu said yesterday hundreds of refugees were arriving from Rwanda but played down reports that the imminent departure of French troops was triggering an exodus of biblical proportions.

The aid workers, who say an influx on the scale that swamped the town of Goma four weeks ago would overwhelm them, insisted there were no signs yet of Rwandan Hutus quitting the French-patrolled "safe havens" en masse. "As far as we're concerned the movement of people into Zaire is normal, there is nothing dramatic about it," said Abou Moussa, emergency coordinator for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Goma.

"We don't know what will happen today or tomorrow but I'm not convinced these alleged movements of people are happening at the moment," Moussa said. Aid agencies have been bracing for a repeat of the disastrous refugee influx in Goma four weeks ago as the Aug. 22 deadline for a French withdrawal from their UN-mandated zone in southwest Rwanda approaches.

A statement by a spokesman for the UN Rwanda Emergency Office saying that a million Hutus were expected to cross the border in the coming weeks and reports by other aid agencies of thousands

of refugees leaving Gikongoro in the east and Kibuye to the north triggered fears that the flood was under way.

But Moussa said UN monitors positioned at the border post linking Bukavu with the Rwandan town of Cyangugu were registering a maximum of 1,000 new arrivals a day.

Western journalists who travelled down from Kibuye yesterday reported a steady stream of Hutus on the road, probably amounting to around 5,000, but nothing approaching the scenes of chaos witnessed in Goma last month.

Aid officials all agree that an influx on the scale seen there, when one million refugees flooded across in several days, would have similar catastrophic consequences — thousands of deaths from thirst, hunger and disease.

The start of the rains, expected soon, would exacerbate the situation spreading germs and making food deliveries on the already rough roads nearly impossible.

Light rains have already started falling. "The effect of the rain, when it starts seriously, will be tremendous," said Panos Moutzias, the UNHCR spokesman in Goma.

Bukavu, a town of 250,000 on the southern shores of Lake Kivu, already holds 320,000 refugees, crammed into schools, churches and handful of camps on the outskirts of the town.

Sarajevo tense as Serbs try to retake tanks

SARAJEVO (AP) — Bosnian Serb soldiers tried to retake two tanks being guarded by UN peacekeepers near Sarajevo as cease-fire violations, punctuated by several large explosions, mounted, officials said yesterday.

The rising attacks and tensions came as the Muslim-led Bosnian government and Serb representatives signed an agreement yesterday halting sniper attacks in the city. The agreement, signed at Sarajevo airport, was to take effect in 24 hours, after soldiers on both sides were notified, said UN spokesman Dacre Holloway.

Attacks on personnel, civilian and military targets would be prohibited, but similar agreements in the past have failed. Fighting and tensions have risen in and around the capital.

In Sarajevo alone, 686 violations of the shaky cease-fire agreed to in February were reported in the past 24 hours, said Col. Bertrand Labarousse, a spokesman for French peacekeepers in the capital.

Late Saturday, a group of Bosnian Serb soldiers attempted to retake two T-55 tanks from a weapons collection point in Bare, just north of the city. Labarousse said. The points were set up in February as part of the UN effort to bar heavy weapons from an exclusion zone around

Sarajevo. UN peacekeepers turned back the Serbs after what Labarousse termed "discussions."

The Serbs claimed they needed the weapons to hold off an attack by government forces north of the capital, he said.

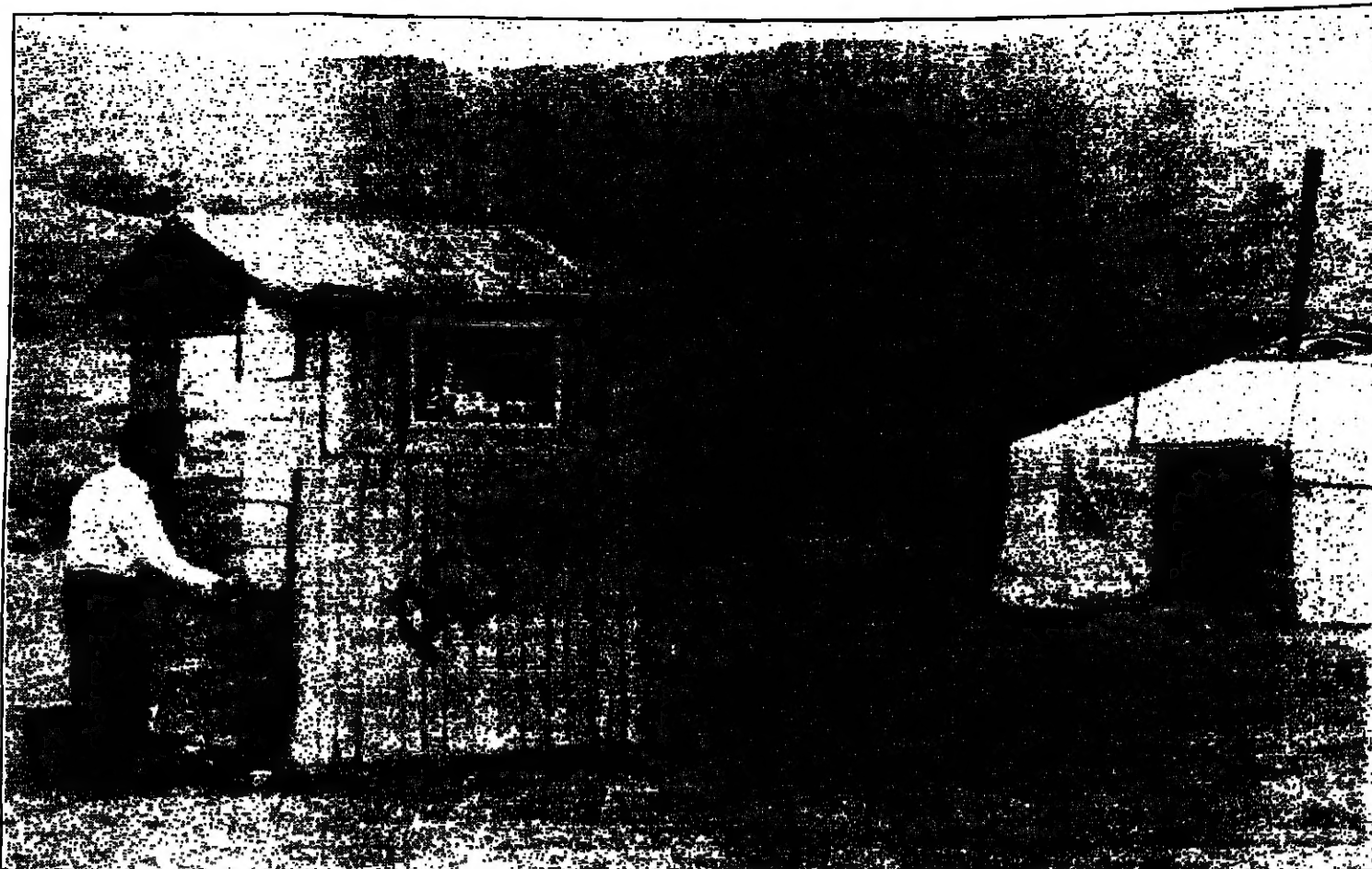
There were three efforts by Bosnian Serbs on Friday to remove heavy weaponry from UN guard at collection points around Sarajevo. One such effort on Aug. 5 led to a NATO airstrike.

Over the last 10 days, the Bosnian Army has made substantial gains along the front line from Visoko northeast to Olovo.

"This is the first step towards the liberation of Sarajevo," Gen. Vahid Karavelic, commander of the army's Sarajevo corps, was quoted as saying in yesterday's *Ostobodjenje* newspaper.

UN Military Observers reported 23 explosions around Vrbanja bridge, which connects Serb-held and government-held parts of central Sarajevo. The bridge is just 100 meters downhill from the city's Jewish cemetery, one of Sarajevo's deadliest front lines.

Several explosions occurred near the cemetery Saturday night. UN officials believe they were caused by a Chinese-made, shoulder-launched 90 mm rocket known as a "Red Arrow," said Maj. Rob Annink, spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force.



An enterprising Mongolian Pepsi-stand proprietor paints his kiosk in the northern Mongolian grasslands. To the right is a Ger, a traditional felt tent in which over half of Mongolia's population still lives. (Reuters)

N. Ireland anniversary begins with Protestant killing

News agencies
BELFAST

THE body of man killed by pro-British Unionist extremists was found dumped in Belfast early yesterday, the day Northern Ireland marked the 25th anniversary of British forces on its turbulent streets.

The unidentified victim was shot dead by the outlawed Ulster Freedom Fighters, loyalist militants.

They alleged in a statement that he was a spy for republicans who want to re-unite Ireland. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) is meanwhile rumored to be considering a temporary halt to its 25-year battle against British rule.

The fiercely nationalist Irish battled for nearly 800 years against often brutal British occupation before winning independence in 1922. Northern Ireland's Unionists — descendants of loyalist Scottish Presbyterian settlers sent in by England to displace forcibly the native Irish — refused to join the new republic and opted to remain tied to the United Kingdom.

Unionist extremists such as those of the UFF are bent on wrecking any tentative reconciliation between their arch enemies, the IRA, and the British government, which they expect to protect their own, pro-British interests.

Thousands of IRA supporters marched down the streets of Belfast towards the city's ornate city hall yesterday.

Police refused to confirm whether the marchers would be allowed to reach the city hall, where a counter-demonstration by followers of the Rev. Ian Paisley was planned.

But more than a thousand soldiers and police were guarding the route of the Catholic marchers in hopes of preventing violence between them and hard-line Protestant "loyalists" in nearby neighborhoods.

British authorities traditionally have barred republican nationalist marches from going outside their own neighborhoods, but last year twice allowed them into downtown Belfast.

Loyalist gunmen, angered by their belief that Britain wants to cut a secret deal with the Irish Republican Army and withdraw from Northern Ireland, have killed four Catholics since last week. The body of the latest victim, an unnamed man, was found shot through the head and dumped in a Protestant part of west Belfast early yesterday.

Twenty-five years ago this weekend, Belfast and other parts of Northern Ireland were on the edge of civil war. Nationalists aggrieved at longstanding discrimination in housing, jobs and the vote were clashing in the streets with Unionist gangs and the highly partisan police force.

When a march by Unionist extremists in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, came under attack from stone-throwing nationalists, Unionist civilians and police stormed into the nearby Catholic slum, the Bogside.

Three days of street violence there forced Britain to deploy a company of its soldiers on

Aug. 14, 1969, and vengeful Unionist mobs immediately attacked nationalist homes in the Falls and Shankill roads of Belfast.

Five people were shot dead that night in Belfast, including a 9-year-old Catholic boy sleeping in his bed. The next day British soldiers in full battle gear and with fixed bayonets marched onto the Falls Road.

Today more than 18,000 soldiers remain in Northern Ireland, encamped in heavily defended barracks with watchtowers, batteries of surveillance cameras, and behind wall and net defenses.

The installations have the unmistakable air of permanence about them. The Falls and Shankill communities long ago were walled off into separate nationalist and Unionist enclaves, the most dramatic of 19 "peace lines" in the Protestant-Catholic patchwork of west, north and east Belfast.

Protestants are in a 60-40 majority in Northern Ireland. Few imagined in 1969 that British soldiers would still be patrolling 25 years later, a symbol to the IRA of British "occupation" and the target of frequent attacks.

The IRA flexed its muscle over the anniversary weekend with a double bomb attack in British seaside resorts.

One bomb wrecked a row of shops in the English south coast resort of Bognor Regis, and another device was found and rendered harmless at nearby Brighton, scene of one of the IRA's most spectacular mainland bombings in 1984 when it attacked the ruling Conservative Party's annual conference.

Allied fleet salutes Provence landing 50 years later

FREJUS, France (Reuters) — Thirty-three French, US and British warships steamed along the Riviera coast yesterday to honor veterans of the Provence landing 50 years ago that hastened the end of Nazi-occupied Europe.

The ships fired their guns and their crews lined the decks in salute as they passed French President Francois Mitterrand and dignitaries from 22 other countries reviewing the flotilla from the French aircraft carrier *Foch*.

Flying low in tight formation were waves of French and US fighter planes and helicopters. The ceremonial show of force commemorated the World War Two landing in Provence. Beginning on August 15, some 400,000

allied soldiers stormed ashore and briefly transformed the Riviera into a battleground.

The Provence landing followed the strategically more critical and bloodier D-Day landing in Normandy to the north some 10 weeks earlier, and has lived ever since in its shadow.

But the French view the assault on Provence with particular pride because three-quarters of the troops were Free French forces from Italy and Africa.

In Provence, said Defense Minister Francois Leotard, "the liberation army achieved its most exalted dream, which was to return to, and liberate, its homeland, which had been humiliated for the previous four years by the

occupying forces."

The Provence landing was also crucial for the French because it convinced allied commanders that Free French General Charles de Gaulle had the ear of his people and was capable of heading the provisional government after France's liberation, Leotard said in a statement.

Many in the campaign were soldiers from former colonies in north and west Africa, who were given a special focus in the ceremonies.

On the *Foch* to honor their countrymen's contributions were the presidents of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar,

Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

High-ranking officials also were present from Algeria, the Comoros, Congo, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Tunisia.

The United States, which sent President Bill Clinton to the Normandy celebrations in June, was represented by its ambassador to France, Pamela Harriman. Britain's Queen Elizabeth, who attended the Normandy anniversary, sent her second son, the Duke of York, to Provence.

While the Normandy landing cost massive losses, the Provence campaign was achieved with far less bloodshed.

There were pockets of fierce German resistance but the Nazis, reeling from intense attacks on other fronts, lost their hold on the region in weeks. Nearly 3,000 Germans were taken prisoner and about 800 allied soldiers died.

The liberating forces later swept east to Nice and north up the Rhone valley to Dijon much faster than they had expected, eventually linking up with the forces from Normandy.

Second Japanese minister quits over war remarks

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese minister resigned yesterday after his comments playing down Japan's wartime guilt outraged Asian neighbors.

Shin Sakurai is the second minister in three months and the fourth in eight years to quit after attempting to whitewash his country's militaristic past.

"I have decided to resign because I could not continue to cause problems for the Murayama administration," Environmental Agency Director-General Sakurai, who has ministerial rank, told reporters.

China and South Korea angrily denounced Friday's comments by Sakurai that Japan had not meant to fight a war of aggression during World War II.

An embarrassed Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama, who called the comments deplorable, hastened to apologize to avert a major diplomatic row.

Sakurai, a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member in the coalition government led by the Socialist prime minister, had also said the war "led to independence, the popularization of education and increased literacy in Asia."

Beijing denounced Sakurai's remarks, which he retracted later on Friday, as a brazen distortion of history.

In May Justice Minister Shigeto Nagano was forced to quit from Tsutomu Hata's government when he maintained that the 1937 Nanking massacre of Chinese civilians by Japanese occupying troops never happened.

Two other ministers were fired, one in 1986 and another in 1988, for making similar remarks.

Chechnya threatens to shoot down Russian 'copters

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia's rebel region of Chechnya intensified its war of words with Moscow yesterday, threatening to shoot down Russian helicopters flying over parts of the self-declared Caucasian republic. Itar-Tass reported.

Tass quoted Chechen Press and Information Minister Movladi Udugov as saying the warning applied only to Russian military helicopters flying over the Nadterechny region, a stronghold of opposition to Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev.

Interfax news agency said Russian helicopters had flown over the northern Nadterechny region on Saturday. Chechnya says they are supplying the Moscow-backed opposition to Dudayev.

"Similar provocative actions could lead to armed clashes, which the Chechen side does not want," said General Aslan Maskhadov. Chechnya, one of 21 semi-autonomous ethnic regions within the Russian Federation, declared independence in 1991. So far, it has not been accorded any international recognition.

Dudayev slapped a state of emergency on Nadterechny last week and ordered the mobilization of all men between 15 and 55 in a bid to resist any invasion.

The Kremlin, which says it has no plans to use force against Chechnya, launched a big propaganda offensive against Dudayev after a series of bus hijackings in south Russia which have been linked to the mountainous region.

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Woodstock defines a new generation

ROBERT HILBURN
SAUGERTIES, NY

WOODSTOCK '94 or Greedstock '94? It was hard not to be cynical about this \$30-million festival, dismissing it as a shameless attempt to exploit the 25th anniversary of one of the most defining moments in pop culture history.

The event was underwritten by record industry conglomerate PolyGram, with every sort of money-making side venture known to man: pay-per-view TV, an album, a documentary film and an endless array of souvenirs, including an official Woodstock '94 condom.

Tickets, \$135 a pop, could be bought initially in blocks of four (credit card accepted).

Yet they came this weekend to this 840-acre Hudson Valley site—250,000 strong and counting—and they, as did the original Woodstock audience, became the story.

But Woodstock '94, the most ambitious rock undertaking since the "Live Aid" benefit concerts a decade ago, was exhibiting sufficient energy and spirit by late Saturday afternoon to stand as more than simply a footnote in history—which has been fate of so many rock festivals over the years.

Beneath all the weekend rock-camp trappings, you had the feeling of another generation of young people struggling to find their own identity in a rock culture that has long been in the shadow of Woodstock. It's a struggle as dramatic as any song that will be played by the 50-odd bands during the weekend, which was good for the festival because the talent lineup hasn't the cutting-edge urgency of its legendary predecessor.

Just as the music scene now is far more splintered than it was in the '60s, part of the audience felt closest to the anger and aggression of contemporary bands as Nine Inch Nails and Metallica. Both were on Saturday's bill.



Graham Nash (left) and Stephen Stills, of Crosby, Stills & Nash, perform on the main stage at Woodstock '94. (AP)

Others leaned more toward the mainstream rock spectacle of Aerosmith, which was also part of the Saturday lineup, while some expressed a preference for the socially consciousness of Bob Dylan and Peter Dinklage, both of whom were scheduled to perform.

Others, however, were just eager to party.

In the understatement of the day, Joe Cocker, who was also performed at the original concert, smiled when asked in the press tent after his performance about the difference between the two Woodstocks.

"Well, it's really like two different things..." he said.

Many of the young fans in the crowd seemed only vaguely aware of the English singer's history, stretching as far as he could see from his spot near the stage, storm clouds over them all.

"I always thought it was a miracle that we all got through the first Woodstock, and I just hope that these kids get through it and can come back (25 years from now) and watch another generation trying to find its own place in the world." (Los Angeles Times)

Louis Quilico passes on the torch

HELEN KAYE

HIS student is palpably nervous and squawks on a high note.

"Energy!" pooh-poohs Louis Quilico when the Israeli tenor says he's fresh out of that commodity. "Energy has nothing to do with it. It's your mind that tells you where to place the sound."

He motions to the pianist. She begins to play and the tenor responds with a perfectly placed phrase.

Master and pupil beam at one another. The young singer leaves bouncing and the older one settles himself more firmly on the table top, genial and solid as a Buddha.

This is the fourth year in a row that the world-famous baritone has returned here to work, coaching young singers and giving master classes at the Israel Vocal Arts Institute, the New Israeli Opera's five-week-long international opera summer school established in 1988.

He loves it here. It's as simple as that. He loves nurturing the talent he finds here, saying that "my aim as a teacher is to discover the voice. It's not that your voice does something for you, it's you who discover the voice, but you have to be able to see what's there."

"He's wonderful," fervently says another up-and-coming Israeli tenor, Yevgeny Shapovalov, who has worked with Quilico here at IVAI and on an IVAI scholarship in New York. "He opened everything for me. I began to sing completely the opposite from the way I'd sung before."

"It took two weeks of working before I understood what he meant by singing. He teaches by example. He doesn't talk about technique. He just opens his mouth and shows."

"Most students," observes Quilico, "don't understand what's inside themselves. Ninety-five percent concentrate on the sound, which is the least important for me. Good singing becomes a habit of mind."

"Singing is like speaking. It's simple as long as it's guided the right way. I've been singing for 42 years so I must have been doing something right."

IVAI director Joan Dornemann, who's also chief vocal coach at the Met and a friend, remembers filming *Falsaff* with Quilico in the title role. For one scene "we had to do several takes and each time Louis took another sip of the red wine he was praising. It was after several sips he discovered he was allergic to grapes."

Quilico's allergies—to paint and perfume, among others—have caused near disasters, like the time he almost totally lost his voice when he was singing the title role in Donizetti's *The Duke of Alba* because of a gold-painted fringe on a table cloth.

One of his favorite tales of disaster concerns his Russian tour in 1972. Quilico was the first Western artist to be invited to the USSR.

"We were in Tbilisi," he recalls, grinning. "I was singing *Amonasso* (the high priest in *Aida*), took a big breath, snapped my waistband and lost my skirt. The audience collapsed into laughter. 'Daddy, you should have seen your face,' my daughter said afterwards."

The singer has two grown children by his first wife Gina, who died some years ago. Gino, his eldest, is a baritone like his father. Last year Quilico married fellow Canadian Christina Petrowska, a pianist and illustrator with an international reputation as an interpreter and performer of contemporary music.

The two met when Petrowska asked Quilico to sit for her as *Rigoletto*. He is the model for several portraits in *Opera Illustrated* by Petrowska, which were published in Canada earlier this year.

Last year Petrowska came here with Quilico "to see what would happen when we're together 24 hours a day," she says demurely.

Quilico started to teach in 1968 because "I wasn't home enough and I wanted to be with my family. It was only later I discovered that by teaching I was also teaching myself."

It takes a "special person with a special brain to become a singer," he muses, "because you have to be able to sense intangibles. I had a student once in Toronto with a beautiful voice but it went nowhere because she never could understand what she had to do."

"I teach because singing is my passion, because it's a passing on of the torch. But there are too many charlatans out there so I say to young singers: guide your voices, know what's good for your voice and don't sell your souls."

Quilico, soul intact, is still at the Met where he'll sing *Pagliacci* this season. He's coming back in December to sing Dr. Bartolo in the New Israeli Opera revival of *The Barber of Seville*—and, of course, to coach.

Yevgeny Shapovalov can't wait to get his teacher back.



'Singing is like speaking,' says Quilico, who has been singing for 42 years. (Audrey P. Lohr)

Beersheba Sinfonietta takes road less traveled

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

THE Israel Sinfonietta Beersheba's program has always been conservative, but the coming season features more than the customary Schubert, Haydn, Schumann, Beethoven and Mozart.

Composers like Britten's captivating *Serenade for Tenor, Horn and Strings*, Sibelius' haunting *Pellaeas et Melisande*, and a harp concerto by Albert Heilmann Zabel are scheduled, as are works by Israeli composers Max Stern and Jan Radzyski.

Management is pleased with the Sinfonietta's three varied subscription series: the main 10-concert series, the six-concert light classics series and the opera series, which was a great success last year.

"We decided to have four opera programs next season instead of three and to repeat each twice. This means eight instead of three opera concerts. The audience really likes these concerts, and we are happy to widen the series," director Misha Gross adds. The series offers arias and duets from major operas.

The light classics series devotes each concert to a specific composer. This coming season there will be concerts of music by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, Saint-Saens, Dvorak and the Bach family.

The soloists in these concerts are usually such up-and-coming Israelis as extraordinary flutist Eyal Eini Habar, pianist Aviva Aranovitch, cellist Gregory Yanovsky and clarinetist Yevgeny Yehudin.

As with every orchestra, it is the main series which features the most exciting programs and artists. The Sinfonietta will showcase conductors Moshe Atzmon, Octave Calleya, Jerzy Maksymiuk and Karl Anton Rickenbacher, beside Mendi Rodan and Uri Meir, who opens and closes the season.

The orchestra is championing choral music this season, with a performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* at the end of the season and a rare opportunity to hear the Swingle

Singers in the opening concert. This ensemble, which is usually associated with lighter music and arrangements of music by Bach, performs a selection of a-cappella compositions, as well as Brahms' waltzes with the Sinfonietta next month.

The season's special concert will feature a concert version of Victor Ullmann's opera *Der Kaiser von Atlantis*, preceded by Kurt Weill's *Berliner Requiem*. Ullmann, who is believed to have died at Auschwitz, composed the opera while at Theresienstadt. It was first performed in Amsterdam in 1975 and has been performed here.

One of the major changes in the Sinfonietta next season will be the concertmaster. Yaron Prensky, who was the Sinfonietta's concertmaster for several seasons at the late 1980s, returns to the orchestra after a spell as a concertmaster with the Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon LeZion.

Prensky declined to discuss why he left

the Rishon LeZion orchestra. "Let's talk about the future," he said when the announcement was made. "I'm returning home and I'm very excited about it."

The Sinfonietta's 1994 budget, Gross said, is over NIS 5 million. Funding is mostly from the Culture Ministry, while the Beersheba Municipality provides 10% of the budget, "which is really an outrage."

Gross adds in anger.

Meir said one of his major goals is to add new members to the orchestra so the core ensemble will be larger. "We will be able to play a new and more exciting repertoire," Meir explains.

The Sinfonietta plans to perform 20 programs in about 120 concerts from Eilat to Kiryat Shmona this season, beginning September 24 in Beersheba.

More than 40 of the season's performances are especially for young audiences. To attract young music lovers, the Sinfonietta offers subscribers free subscriptions for their children.

An IPO preview at the inaugural Verbier Festival

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

MUSIC lovers who spent a few days this summer in the charming tiny Swiss town of Verbier received a sneak preview of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's season.

The first Verbier Festival and Academy featured more than a few musicians who will perform with the IPO this season.

And no wonder.

The artistic director of this new European festival is Avi Shoshani, secretary-general of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

Shoshani says the idea was his own and that of Maria Engstrom, a Swedish-born artist manager, "with whom we spent many summer vacations in Verbier (situated not far from the Swiss border with Italy and France). We fell in love with the place and began to inquire if there was interest in the area to create a festival."

The initial response was enthusiastic, and so work began two years ago on organizing it.

Shoshani was in charge of bringing the artists. His connections in the music world were sufficient to draw a quality roster, including violinists Gil Shaham and Maxim Vengerov, cellist Misha Maisky, pianists Yefim Bronfman, Evgeny Kissin, Michel Beroff and Itamar Golan and singers Barbara Hendricks and Ute Lemper.

Of these, Shaham, Bronfman, Kissin, Hendricks and Lemper are scheduled to appear with the IPO next season.

VERBIER is a ski resort that usually attracts relatively few summer tourists.

But the festival brought many people from outside the town, who gathered nightly at the festival tent, a special "concert hall" which proved to be acoustically

sound for both concerts.

The festival orchestra was not the IPO, but the Young Israel Philharmonic Orchestra—comprising about 80 young (15-25) Israeli musicians on the verge of opening a musical career.

The orchestra performed four major concerts in Verbier, one under the baton of its music director Zeev Dorman, another under Zubin Mehta, music director of the IPO, and the closing one under Michel Tabachnik.

There was also an exciting concert, with maestro Kent Nagano performing Richard Strauss's *Don Juan*, the first time these young musicians ever played his music.

They preceded even the IPO in this foray into what for a long time was a musical terra incognita for Israeli orchestras.

The 1,800 music lovers who

gathered for this concert, in which the orchestra played extremely well, enjoyed not only soloists Hendricks—who sang arias by Mozart and Strauss's *Four Last Songs*, but also the passion and vitality of the orchestra.

Nagano himself was full of compliments for these young Israelis.

"They are excellent musicians and are willing to work very hard. They are very serious and it was a learning experience to work with them."

Shoshani says the success of the festival was enormous both artistically and financially and generated great enthusiasm in the town.

"We could not have hoped for anything better," Shoshani says. "From our SF 2.5 million budget we thought we would have a SF 260,000 deficit. Eventually the deficit was just SF 220,000, and the local authorities covered more than half of it. They, too

were very happy with our initiative."

The festival provided the public a large variety of musical events, while the adjacent academy offered a selected group of young and talented musicians the opportunity to work with some first-rate teachers in the fields of music, opera and theater.

"The academy was most successful this year, and we hope to add dance next year as well," Shoshani says.

The artists will probably again be those Shoshani has been working with regularly in the past, frequent visitors to Israel plus a few who have yet to perform here.

And the Young Israel Philharmonic will be there again. Hopefully, Israeli music lovers will have the opportunity to hear at home this first-rate orchestra, which became the jewel in the crown this summer in Verbier.

Good news for filmmakers

HELEN KAYE

INDUSTRY and Trade Minister Micha Harish plans to set up a special marketing body within the Foundation for the Encouragement of Israeli Cinema.

Sponsored by the Export Institute, the new corporation will market Israeli films abroad and try to persuade producers and investors to make their films here.

Harish has earmarked NIS 150,000 in start-up funds, one-third of which will go towards sending an Israeli film to the next Cannes Film Festival. The rest will be spent on marketing films as recommended by foundation representatives.

This move follows the publication last month of the Ne'eman Report on Israeli Cinema, which recommended establishing a \$50 million fund to set the tottering Israeli cinema on its economic feet and official recognition by the government of cinema as an industry, which would make it eligible for tax breaks and government incentives.

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The duty to secure lives

NO two terrorist strikes are identical, and it may be unfair to make comparisons between the incident in Jerusalem on Friday and yesterday's murderous attacks in the Gaza District. Yet the inescapable fact is that the well-trained, heavily-armed and extremely dangerous five-man unit which attacked policemen in Jerusalem was thwarted and liquidated, while the Gaza terrorists were able to kill and wound Israelis and escape.

True, it may have been sheer good fortune that there were no Israeli fatalities in Jerusalem. But that the terrorists were caught was due not to blind luck but to the ability of the police to pursue them freely. Conversely, there is no question that the terrorists' escape to Deir el-Balah in the Gaza District yesterday was made possible solely by the limitations placed on the soldiers who chased them. Had the IDF been able to enter the Palestinian self-rule area in hot pursuit, the soldiers would have almost certainly caught up with the killers.

The government, responsible for the safety of Israelis both in Jerusalem and in Gaza, must now determine whether it can truly provide reasonable security for Israelis traveling on the district's main arteries. Under the security arrangements it has made with the Palestinian Authority, such guarantees may be beyond its reach.

The facts are far from encouraging. Attacks on moving vehicles in the district are almost a daily occurrence. The government has chosen to report only incidents resulting in casualties, but in the potential danger involved, there is no difference between an unsuccessful attack and a lethal one.

The Palestinian Police are either unwilling or unable to control the Hamas and Islamic Jihad cadres in Gaza and Jericho. The Islamic gunmen move about freely, convene press conferences openly, and demonstrate uninhibitedly in the streets with weapons in their hands.

In fact, the Palestinian Police not only let such demonstrations take place; they have been seen joining the demonstrators. Nor have the police made a credible effort to apprehend killers of Israelis who have escaped to Gaza and Jericho and whose identity is known.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has praised the performance of the Palestinian Police as "satisfactory plus," but the only way to rationalize such praise is to point to the absence of intercommunal fighting in the self-rule areas - something attributable more to the working arrangement between the Hamas and the ruling Fatah than to any real

police effectiveness.

That such an arrangement exists is clear. The heads of the authority's intelligence services have said they would not fight those who wish to continue the "armed struggle." The military wing of the Hamas has not been disarmed and, as chief Palestinian negotiator Nabil Shaath made clear yesterday on Channel One's *Mabat*, the Palestinian Police have no intention of disarming it. Moreover, Yasser Arafat has demanded the unconditional release from Israeli prisons of Hamas leaders and gunmen, including those who have shed Israeli blood. He has even demanded the freeing of Hamas members who are Israeli Arabs convicted of murdering Israelis.

In light of these facts, Rabin's reaction to yesterday's terrorist incidents is puzzling indeed. Repeating a familiar refrain, he said that this is "the permanent war of the enemies of peace who want to prevent progress in the peace process. We won't let them succeed." The only indication that Israel will take any action on the matter was a statement by "a high ranking security source" who said Israel may now have to postpone the release of jailed terrorists.

Rabin may well be accurate in describing the terrorists as "enemies of peace." But to exonerate from this charge those who support, encourage and refuse to act against them is to defy logic. The problem is not that the Palestinian Police cannot wipe out terrorism. The Israeli government has not been able to do that either. The trouble is that the authority is not even pretending to lift a finger to eliminate the terrorist scourge.

If Izzadin Kassam spokesmen can call a press conference in Gaza and openly brag about killing an Israeli soldier - as they did a few weeks ago - it is silly to brand them enemies of peace while negotiating peace with those who let them conduct the conference. And if Arafat would have wanted to prevent such ostentatious Hamas press conferences but was powerless to do so, it is even sillier to conclude agreements with him.

Increasingly, Rabin imparts the impression he is continuing the negotiations with Arafat because he has no choice. Having committed the country to the agreement with the PLO, he seems to fear that if it is put in doubt, the whole peace process will collapse. But it is difficult to see how he can countenance present conditions, transfer more authority to the PLO while withdrawing the army from more areas, and still discharge his duty to safeguard the lives of Israelis everywhere.



Ramon picks his fight

YOSEF GOELL

HAIM Ramon's first acts as Histadrut secretary-general have served to focus public attention on the scandalous pension and salary arrangements in that ostensibly stronghold of an egalitarian Israel. The media hoopla around the diplomatic process with Jordan and the Palestinians should not be permitted to divert attention from this crucial aspect of domestic affairs.

In Israel's small and intimate society where many journalists are on close terms with nearly all public officials, and are part of an incestuous establishment, media treatment of public issues often tends to ignore the issues themselves and descends into personal considerations of whose ox is being gored. This attention has centered on Ramon's order to suspend and renegotiate the pension of the recently resigned head of the Histadrut's legal department, Giora Einy.

The *Jerusalem Post's* correspondent Michal Yudelman, in "Ramon's new Histadrut test case - Giora Einy," (J.P., August 12), rushed to Einy's defense against some of her colleagues in the Hebrew press who, Einy supporters claim, have conducted a campaign of character assassination against him. In her article, she also charges Ramon with waging a personal vendetta against Einy.

This may or may not be the case, but the issue that should be addressed is not Einy, but the Histadrut and the corrupt system and coterie that has run it into the ground. Ramon may not have the political clout to take on the recent heads of this corrupt group: former secretary-general (and current Minister of Transport) Yisrael Kessar and his successor Haim Haberfeld. But a start has to be made somewhere.

What Michal Yudelman got absolutely right is that "Ramon appears to be using Einy's pension as a tool to focus public attention on what he calls the corruption in the Histadrut and the distorted pay agreements its senior officials arranged for themselves - all of which he intends to change."

BUT why pick on the Histadrut? In their defense, Histadrut sources claim the cushy salary, pension and perks they arranged for themselves are merely copies, "plus some special Histadrut extras," of arrangements

which controlled it for 74 years, has provided the first opportunity for such an overdue cleansing.

Three recent revelations make clear how the outgoing Histadrut leadership sucked that organization dry. At the first meeting of the new Histadrut executive, Ramon reported that the Histadrut's budget of NIS 670 million for this year includes a deficit of NIS 1 billion. (That takes some doing.) This is largely a reflection of the cost of the vast overstaffing at the Histadrut's offices, both national and local; to the siphoning off of millions in political contributions to the parties which run the Histadrut, and to the above-mentioned salary and pension practices.

The writer, a veteran journalist, comments on public affairs.

The Histadrut should be held to higher standards of financial probity because of its self-professed ideology of social egalitarianism

It was also revealed that since 1986, the Histadrut has allocated only 67 percent of its annual revenues from members' dues to its Kupat Holim health system, as opposed to the 75 percent it claimed it was allocating. The discrepancy in moneys available to Kupat Holim came to scores of millions of shekels each year. One must remember that nearly all Histadrut members think of the dues they pay as payments made to ensure maintenance of their health insurance. It turns out that the secret decision to divert Histadrut funds from the health services to lining the pockets of Histadrut politicians is largely responsible for the financial crisis that threatens to bring down Kupat Holim.

The Histadrut pension funds are in a similar, parlous state. The fact that the pensions of well over one million Histadrut families have been jeopardized, and that the problem has been known for years to the Histadrut leadership which did nothing about it, makes the free and easy finagling of personal pension arrangements by those "leaders" all the more reprehensible.

It is undoubtedly ironic that the yuppie Haim Ramon has set himself up as the reformer of this corrupt but important labor organization. But stranger things have occurred in politics. Nor is there anything reprehensible in Ramon's ambition to become prime minister once the Rabin-Peres twins leave the scene in the not-too-distant political future.

Meretz's Yossi Sarid, the Likud's Binyamin Netanyahu and Dan Meridor, Labor's Ephraim Seich and outgoing IDF Chief of Staff Ehud Barak are at present Ramon's main generational rivals. These contenders have all built their careers around security and foreign affairs issues. Ramon is the only one among them with a background in domestic affairs.

If the present peace process succeeds in even partially reducing the security threats to Israel, domestic issues will undoubtedly become the crucial factor in future electoral campaigns. If Ramon pulls off his determination to reform the Histadrut it may put him well ahead of the pack in that race.

The writer, a veteran journalist, comments on public affairs.

A very public highway

MOSHE LEVY

corporate specially emphasized the environmental aspect; to reassure itself and make the plan compatible with the most severe standards, the corporation appointed a special environmental consultant in the person of the former director-general of the Environment Ministry.

Highway No. 6, crossing Israel, is the most researched and known-about planned artery in the state's history

The corporation commissioned a preliminary survey of archeological sites to determine, well in advance, whether historic finds might be damaged when paving the highway. Its result was a recommendation to change the roadbed at several sensitive spots; the corporation accepted the recommendation and proposed alternatives.

It was also asked to undertake five studies of the effect on the environment and did this to the council's satisfaction. During the entire time under discussion, building the highway was debated in every possible forum - the government, the Knesset and its committees, local authorities whose areas impinge along the route, in the press and on the air.

After all this, to say the highway is "secret" is to ignore the truth altogether!

ANOTHER ARGUMENT advanced in the article was that before Highway No. 6 is paved, existing highways should be widened. However, the plans for paving No. 6 took into account all feasible widenings, and these were and are being carried out and will be implemented in the existing highway network, including all interchanges.

And after all this, our researchers still showed a need to add interurban roads; this highway answers that need. As for Tel Aviv, the highway will be helpful there, too.

The surveys we carried out showed most vehicles using Tel Aviv and Gush Dan highways travel from north to south and vice versa; they really have no business being on Tel Aviv and Gush Dan arteries, but use them for lack of choice. Offered a better, faster and more convenient alternative, they would certainly opt for it. They would thus clear those arteries from undesirable, harmful and disturbing clogging, making them free for vehicles which must use them.

At the same time, we would like to emphasize that a public transport system needs to be introduced in Tel Aviv and Gush Dan - a light railway or underground line - to solve the local problem.

We do not claim the road will solve all Israel's transport problems; but we are convinced that without Highway No. 6 those problems and traffic jams will intensify greatly.

In the year 2000, the number of vehicles in the country will exceed two million, compared to about 1.3m. today. It's not hard to imagine what will happen to our highways without No. 6.

The writer, a former IDF chief of staff, is chairman of the Trans-Israel Highway Corporation.

Woodstock memories

MIKE LITWIN

BY the time I got to Woodstock, I was 45 years old.

And it's the wrong Woodstock, too. The only thing golden about this one is my MasterCard. It's different all right. Once, a typical Woodstock pilgrim carried with him only hopes and dreams (and maybe about a pound of dope). For Woodstock '94, I brought a cellular phone and a VIP parking pass clutched close to my breast.

As you may have guessed, I didn't make the original Woodstock.

I'm still not over it. At the defining moment of the '60s, I was at home, probably sorting socks.

What was my excuse? There was a summer job or something. It was, like, far away. The traffic was brutal. Nobody said young women would choose to go naked.

Woodstock is tough on those of a certain age who weren't there. How do you explain it to your kids?

All I know is as I'm watching the Woodstock Nation on TV, I realize at age 20 that, like Bill Clinton, I can never fully justify my early years.

But here I am. Don't ask me why. It has been suggested that I am reliving the youth I didn't actually live the first time, except now it's being sponsored by Pepsi.

The hard truth is many of us were not as hip as we like to think we were. You could look it up. The No. 1 single the week of Woodstock was "In the Year 2525" by Zager and Evans. And somebody bought all those Neil Diamond records.

Woodstock is tough on those of a certain age who weren't there. How do you explain it to your kids? Was dad a dweeb? My friend Sandy didn't go to Woodstock either. But she had tickets. That's what makes her story so tragic.

In the years of rebellion, Sandy, a college junior, didn't go to Woodstock because her mom said she couldn't. Worse, she didn't go because her mom said they had to go to a family reunion in McKeesport, Pa. Mother and daughter sniped at each other for an entire night.

And then for an entire car ride. That was the high point of the trip. "Woodstock was on TV all weekend," Sandy remembers. "My cousins said (in awe), 'You were going there.' My mother said (in horror), 'You were going there.'"

"She believed her entire life that that was one of the best decisions she ever made," Sandy copped with that decision by living with a Woodstock program propped up on a shelf, right next to a religious icon. "I realized I've been venerating it for 25 years," she says.

Just the other day, she found her tickets. They were in a big cardboard box alongside her Life and Look magazines, with the Beatles on the cover and her copy of "Old Yeller." That's the stuff you always keep.

The tickets - six bucks for each day - are probably worth thousands today. Sandy won't sell them. She's getting them framed instead.

At least she has tickets. My friend Mark has a different, and even sadder, tale. He went to Woodstock. And left. After the first night. Because it rained.

He walked out on history because he got wet.

For a while, Mark and a friend were two of the great unwashed who made up the 500,000 strong. They didn't have tickets. The traffic was so bad they abandoned their car miles from the site.

None of it mattered. All that mattered was that they were going to see Jimmy and Janis and the rest.

When they finally arrived, they walked right over the already trampled field. Everybody did. Richie Havens had already played by then. Mark did make it in time, though, for Ravi Shankar.

The good stuff was going to be the next day," Mark says. "We were camped up on a hill, smoking our dope - and it was terrible dope, too. Other people have tents and stuff. We've got nothing. We've got our clothes and our bad dope."

"It's nighttime and the rain starts falling. Not only that, it's falling on us." People raced for shelter. They slept under trailers. They slept on top of concession stands. They still got drenched. You've seen the movie. Although some folks apparently stuck it out, Mark and his friend left at 2 a.m., found their car and drove back to New York and dry spaces.

"We got up to watch all the reports about how many people were there, about the freaking camaraderie, about the Woodstock Nation," Mark says, pain still evident in his voice. "I've only seen the movie about a hundred times." And cried after each one.

(The Baltimore Sun)

Give Soldiers Lifts

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FAT IS NOT THE ISSUE

Sir, - In her generally positive article about Pulitzer Prize-winning American playwright Wendy Wasserstein, (*Time* Out, July 29) Helen Kaye included the following quote: "In the last 20 years or so there've been all these ideas about how women should live their lives, which seem to me just different ways of telling women they're not living their lives well."

How unfortunate that Ms. Kaye felt it necessary to comment that Wasserstein, though professionally successful, is also "frankly, plump." Ms. Kaye is not the first journalist to characterize a woman, renowned for her professional accomplishments, first in terms of her physical attractiveness. In this case, however, I was saddened to see how Ms. Kaye can both praise Wasserstein's plays for presenting female characters who are "accomplished and successful and not caricatures," and at the same time, completely miss her point.

It is only when we are able to rate successful women in terms of their work, and not in terms of how well they conform to society's standards of beauty, will we be free to live our lives, without fear of patronizing comments like Ms. Kaye's. It seems that, for Ms. Kaye, if a woman is fat, Pulitzer or no Pulitzer, she is still not living her life well enough.

SANDY CASH LIPSKEY
Beit Shemesh.

THE WRONG WORD

Sir, - I am in need of some help from your readers. I am looking for funny stories, incidents or simple one-liner mistakes made by new Hebrew speakers. We've all heard them or had it happen to us and I would like to hear about them for a language research project.

Please send to:
Sheri c/o Zohar
13/4 Even Shmuel
Ramat Alon,
Jerusalem 92730.
SHERI LYNN
Jerusalem.

HOLOCAUST'S UNIQUENESS

Sir, - In response to Larry Derfner's article ("Pure politics of victimhood," J.P., July 15), dealing with the Holocaust, I couldn't help feeling that he was frantically groping to find the reason for the uniqueness of the Holocaust. He couldn't seem to find the reason.

Whether it is the Khmer Rouge atrocities committed on the Cambodian people or Stalin's political purges, countless millions died in just these two examples of human cruelty. However, the Holocaust - the systematic annihilation of six million Jews - is unique. And why? Because for the first and only time in history, human beings were systematically transported to a specific destination for the sole purpose of extermination. A cold, calculated and methodical apparatus of mind-boggling preparations was set up for this purpose.

This chillingly "perfect" system of mass killing is one of the horrendous watermarks in the history of human cruelty.

ZOA RELATIONS WITH AIPAC

Sir, - AIPAC President Steve Grossman is in error when he states (August 8) that the ZOA "failed to consult" with AIPAC on lobbying for the foreign aid bill. In fact, the ZOA consulted with AIPAC during all of our recent efforts in Washington, including our campaign against the nomination of Strobe Talbott for Deputy Secretary of State; the controversy over the administration's stand on the UN resolution branding Jerusalem "occupied territory"; the ZOA-initiated Peace Accord Monitoring (PAM) Groups in the US Senate and US House of Representatives; and this year's foreign aid bill, including the Specter-Shelby Amendment on aid to the PLO. We do our best to ensure that there is close cooperation and coordination between the ZOA and AIPAC on such matters.

AIPAC is publicly denying the right of the ZOA and other Jewish

groups to speak out on Capitol Hill, while ignoring Americans for Peace Now, which in many cases has lobbied for positions contrary to those of AIPAC (for example, Peace Now recently lobbied Congress to facilitate the mass expulsion of all Jews from Hebron).

AIPAC seems to regard Capitol Hill as its "turf," as if nobody else has a right to speak out on Jewish issues in Washington. But having additional Jewish groups speak out on pro-Israel issues on Capitol Hill, in consultation with AIPAC, only enhances the likelihood of success for efforts on behalf of a strong US-Israel alliance.

LAURINE AND MIKE GLAZER
Ganei Tikva.

In this day and age, when professors and historians all over the world are developing theories of denial of the Holocaust, it is incumbent upon us, the Jewish people, to ensure that this catastrophe is not ever distorted by time, or by the misuse of Holocaust terminology, not by anyone - especially not by the Jews themselves.

MORTON A. KLEIN,
National President,
Zionist Organization of America
New York.

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Hands Off

In Mexico, U.S. Hones Art of Laissez-Faire Diplomacy



Posters for the Presidential candidates were strung across a busy street in Mexico City last week as Mexico prepared for its election next Sunday.

By TIM GOLDEN

ONLY last fall, as the United States anguished over the uncertainties of a new economic partnership with Mexico, the cry in Congress was: How can we propose free trade with a neighbor that does not hold free elections?

The Clinton Administration' answered emphatically that the North American Free Trade Agreement would enable the United States to push Mexico more quickly and effectively toward a fuller democracy. It prevailed, and *Nafta* is now a central fact of commerce and investment between the two nations.

Yet a week before the Presidential election that will provide a crucial test of Mexico's democratic progress, the role of the United States in this country's politics has at the very least been extremely discreet. A House resolution drafted months ago with a roaring demand for "full-scale international observation" of the vote finally passed on Monday with a watered-down expression of hope that political reforms will be successful.

As the United States gropes to find a proper balance for its sometimes conflicting foreign policy concerns of democracy and trade, it has largely left Mexico to find its way to a more democratic political system by itself. In part, that is a consequence of the many signs that Mexico may indeed be finding its way. In part, critics say, it is the mark of a foreign-policy team that can't seem to see past Haiti.

Yet it is also the product of a growing American understanding that deepening economic ties are a more complicated diplomatic tool than pressure, and that Mexico, for all its underdevelopment, is not El Salvador.

"There is a recognition that you really can't do that much about Mexico," said Peter Hakim, who is President of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington-based think tank. "De-

Continued on Page 3

The Odds on Health Care

Going From a Good Bet to (Maybe) Even Money

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

HARRIS WOFFORD is a soft-spoken, unabashedly idealistic, professorial sort of man. When he ran for the Senate in Pennsylvania in a special election in 1991, whatever small national reputation he may once have enjoyed had long since faded. He appeared to have little chance against Dick Thornburgh, his Republican rival, a former Governor and United States Attorney General.

But he struck political gold. His television commercials contained one memorable sentence — "If criminals have the right to a lawyer, I think working Americans should have the right to a doctor" — and it melted Mr. Thornburgh's lead like butter in August. Mr. Wofford won, and politicians everywhere scrambled to get on the "right" side of the health care issue, whatever that was.

Among those who followed the trail blazed by Mr. Wofford was Bill Clinton, the Governor of Arkansas, whose campaign, for the Presidency was already under way by the time of the Wofford-Thornburgh race. Health care became a key issue in New Hampshire, hotly debated by Mr. Clinton, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska and former Senator Paul E. Tsongas, among others. Words and phrases like "managed care" and "spending caps" and "mandates" soon assumed a prominent place in the political vocabulary. By the time Mr. Clinton took office in January 1993, he was pledging a cheaper, more comprehensive system of health insurance that would cover everyone and could never be taken away.

The public was never united behind Mr. Clinton, but his was a popular initiative at first. Senators of both parties spoke of the need to control health care costs and to extend the safety net — some with messianic intensity, like Jay Rockefeller, the West Virginia Democrat, other with dutiful bipartisanship, notably including the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas. At first, no one wanted to be enrolled as an opponent of reform.

As recently as September 1993, 56 percent of the voters in one poll said they approved of the President's health care plan; with only 24 percent disapproving. Critics walked gingerly around the edges of the debate, talking of refinements, not of outright opposition.

Getting Perplexed

But as Americans learned more about what Mr. Clinton planned, as they followed (or ignored) the deliberations of the various panels, policy groups and commissions, as they listened to the politicians and the experts talk and talk, they got more and more perplexed. In a survey taken by The Washington Post and ABC News late in June, for example, fully 53 percent of the respondents said that they opposed the President's plan; yet more than three-quarters said that they favored a guarantee of universal coverage, which is precisely what Mr. Clinton has been trying for months to wrest from a recalcitrant Congress.

So what happened? How did the President lose his momentum? How did health care legislation — widely

Continued on page 4

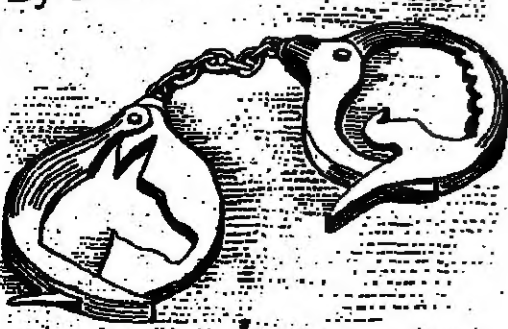


Illustrations by Alison Seidler



There Oughta Be a Law
Voters deplore crime.
But do they mind when
crime bills die?

By Gwen Ifill



David Sauer

Fragments of Fragments

Can Bosnia have more of a future than the country whose death gave it birth?

By Roger Cohen

2

Bunyods vs. Bazaris

The Iranian revolution may follow in Robespierre's and Stalin's footsteps.

By Chris Hedges

3



Associated Press
Ayatollah Ali Khamenei

Oh, That Building!
Spying is about lying
— to enemies or to
friends.

By Tim Weiner



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The World

Bosnia, Where Facts Strangle Principles

By ROGER COHEN

PARIS
YUGOSLAVIA, founded in 1918 as the "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," proved to be an artificial creation. In the absence of authoritarian rule — the royal dictatorship of the 1930's or Marshal Tito's postwar Communist rule — it tended to disintegrate, riven by the forces of ethnic and religious division.

Twenty-eight months after the recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina by America and the European Union, the existence of this former Yugoslav republic as an independent state also appears tenuous. Ill-conceived and born into war, Bosnia — a fragmenting piece of a fragmented land — continues to confound the peacemakers.

The argument for its inevitable dissolution is simple: as a microcosm of the former Yugoslavia, a country where Islam meets Christianity and the line of the Great Schism still divides the Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats, Bosnia must prove as artificial and doomed as its mother country.

That, at least, has been the stubborn contention of the Bosnian Serbs, whose rejection of the latest "contact group" peace proposal from the United States, Russia, Britain, Germany and France amounted to a statement that Bosnia, in any configuration, is unacceptable. "Why do you oblige us to live with our enemy?" asked Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, repeating his demand for an independent Bosnian Serb state.

Firm Principles (In Principle)

After more than two years of war, it was a pertinent question. The answer, of course, is that to do otherwise would destroy several international principles — the inviolability of borders, the right of people of different religions to live together, the refusal to reward brutal aggression. Secretary of State Warren Christopher stated emphatically last month that Bosnia will remain a single state within its recognized frontiers.

But words are one thing, deeds another. The United States and the West have already demonstrated emphatically that they are unwilling to fight for such principles in Bosnia.

All the signs are that it is now much too late. In the place of action, the uneasily allied five major powers have opted for something predictably half-hearted — a tightening of trade sanctions on Serbia. Then last week President Clinton gave the Bosnian Serbs until Oct. 15 to agree to the peace plan or face a lifting of the arms embargo for the Muslim-led Bosnian forces.

To many American officials and others, the embargo has always been morally indefensible in that it denied an internationally recognized country the means to defend itself; so its end will assuage consciences in Washington. But it would seem more likely to worsen the fighting than quickly alter the

Patchwork countries are ripped to shreds. Are repairs worth it?

course of the war, since the Serbs' military advantage is such that it could take years to match; in any case, the allied Croatian and Muslim forces are already receiving some arms clandestinely.

Meanwhile, with his new deadline Mr. Clinton has effectively given the Serbs an extension of two months in reviewing their attitude toward what was initially portrayed as a take-it-or-leave-it plan, offering 51 percent of Bosnia to the Government and 49 percent to the Serbs in a loose union.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, concerned that his economy cannot take another winter of sanctions and convinced that Serbian goals can now be secured through diplomacy, last week decided to take prompt action. He cut off the logistical and financial support essential to the military rampage that has left the Bosnian Serbs with 70 percent of Bosnia's territory.

If sustained, Mr. Milosevic's cutoff will have more impact than international bluster. The Bosnian Serbs will be militarily weakened, but they still have the support of radical parties in Serbia and the Orthodox Church, and it is not clear that Mr. Milosevic



Can Bosnia ever find real borders and real peace? Here, a recent scene in Sarajevo.

will be able to maintain the cutoff if the military tide turns in Bosnia.

What is clear is that neither Mr. Milosevic nor the international community has the ability to solve the Bosnian conundrum or prevent the war there from getting worse.

"The only question now is how violent the war will be and how far it will spread," said Jonathan Eyal, a director of the Institute for Strategic Studies in London. "But it will certainly rumble on for a long time. After the failure of the latest peace plan, we should give up the obscene idea of keeping Bosnia

together, accept the country's outright division, and admit that we have no more principles to defend."

Bosnia today overflows with hatred. It is in every village, every war-lacerated community. Lost kin and lost homes have fueled an avenging fury. Murat Hurić, a Muslim salesman who lost his home near Doboj at the beginning of the war and now lives in Sarajevo, is typical. He has spent months investigating what happened to his younger brother, Kasim, arrested by the Serbs in May 1992. Now he has learned that his brother was

murdered by a Bosnian Serb named Goran Granic in a prison camp near Sarajevo on July 18, 1993.

"Bosnia is too small for this Granic and there are tens of thousands of Serbs like him," Mr. Hurić said during a recent conversation in Sarajevo. "I would like to hunt him down and kill him in front of his family."

A friend, Murat Lihic, retorted: "And then Granic's kids will try and find your kids and kill them and what will you have gained?"

But the Bosnian war is too raw for such arguments based on reason. As in the Middle East for decades, where Israelis and Palestinians looked past each other, each side in Bosnia simply wants the other to disappear.

The Bosnian Serbs cling to the fantasy that the Muslims they have butchered are the victims of an aberration that led them to convert to Islam during the centuries of Ottoman rule in Bosnia, and that one day they will revert to being Christian Slavs.

The Muslim-led Bosnian Government refers to its enemy as the "Belgrade regime," as if the Serbs of Bosnia did not exist. War, not diplomacy, is seen by the Government as the only way to "liberate" Bosnia.

Treacherous Ground

But what is Bosnia? A millennial state fighting against a large-scale Serbian invasion, the government says. In truth, an expanse of breathtakingly beautiful land ruled, since the collapse of the medieval kingdom, by various outside authorities — Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, Communist — and subject to outbreaks of hostility between its Muslim, Serb and Croatian inhabitants.

On such treacherous ground, prudence is a virtue. The consent of all three Bosnian nations was clearly a precondition for independence without war. But distracted by other matters then viewed as more pressing, the United States and Europe tried to will Bosnia into being as an independent state without the consent of its Serbs. The West looked at principles — a majority of people in Bosnia had expressed their right to self-determination by voting for independence — rather than at history and at facts.

The Serbs, who had refused to vote, then confounded a largely legitimate grievance by perpetrating the worst barbarities in Europe since those of Nazi Germany.

Since then, peace plans have tried, and failed, to put the Bosnian genie back in the bottle. But Bosnia is a land with no clear ethnic identity — like the former Yugoslavia, the former Czechoslovakia and the former Soviet Union — and all such countries have proved prone to fragmentation in the post-Communist world. Yugoslavia itself was created in the name of the self-determination of the southern Slav peoples, but endlessly lacerated by tensions between Croats and Serbs.

King Alexander, in 1928, tried to preserve the country by redrawing its administrative map to blur the existence of Serbia and Croatia and applying autocratic rule; Tito tried in 1945 by putting a hermetic seal over its civil strife. But in the end a country unwanted by its inhabitants cannot survive. It may be thus, too, with Bosnia.

N. Korea Relents, Sort Of

By ALAN RIDING

GENEVA
GIVEN the Clinton Administration's considerable need for a foreign policy triumph, senior American officials were surprisingly cautious about the nuclear agreement they concluded with North Korea early yesterday in Geneva. Perhaps it was out of respect for Pyongyang's infamous unpredictability. Perhaps it was simply that, as Robert L. Gallucci, the chief American negotiator, has often warned, "the devil is in the details."

But while it is too soon to celebrate, the new framework agreement has already created the best opportunity in 45 years to end the confrontation between Washington and Pyongyang. For this to happen, the United States is insisting that North Korea renounce all pretensions and possibilities of becoming a nuclear power. After a week of negotiations, North Korea indicated it was willing.

Unsurprisingly, North Korea's chief delegate, Kang Sok Ju, attached conditions. Last year, Pyongyang said it wanted to replace its graphite nuclear reactors with light-water reactors, a switch Washington favored since the new technology produces far less plutonium that could be used to make nuclear bombs.

So, as part of yesterday's agreement, the United States said it would help provide the new reactors "as early as possible" and make arrangements to cover North Korea's energy needs in the interim.

The Heart of It

This is the heart of the deal. In a joint statement, North Korea said that, once it had received assurances from the United States that new reactors were on their way, it would stop construction of new graphite reactors, forgo reprocessing of uranium into plutonium and seal its reprocessing laboratory. It said it would also remain a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and, crucially, accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

The United States offered the additional incentive of easing Pyongyang's isolation. In the statement, the two sides agreed to establish diplomatic representation in each other's capitals and reduce barriers to trade and investment as they move toward "full normalization" of relations. The first step in this process is expected to be the opening of liaison offices in Pyongyang and Washington.

Haiti Is a Land Without a Country

By LARRY ROHTER

BARBE PAGNOLE, Haiti
WHEN Haitians say their country has a state but is not truly a nation, as they often do, they are thinking of places like this mountain hamlet.

There's never been electricity here, and drinking and bathing water comes straight from the same small stream. The nearest hospital is more than three hours down a rocky, rutted dirt track, and the closest public high school is almost as far away. The presidential palace in Port-au-Prince may be less than 125 miles away, but in rural areas like this one, home to 70 percent of the Haitian population, the government rarely makes its presence felt, except when the police or tax collectors appear.

Regardless of whether the Clinton Administration's confrontation with Haiti's military rulers results in an American invasion or some other outcome, this country will inevitably be haunted by its heritage of malign neglect should it ever get the chance to try to build a functioning democracy.

Though the authorities in Port-au-Prince like to pretend that Haiti is a conventional

nation-state, historically the Government has been "not a source of providing services or protecting citizens, but a mechanism of enrichment and appropriation for those who control it," said Alex Dupuy, a Haitian scholar who teaches sociology at Wesleyan University in Connecticut. "It's a predatory state that preys on the population at large" and offers little, if anything, in return.

That makes the challenge of nation-building — a goal envisioned in the United Nations Security Council resolution of July 31 authorizing an American-led invasion of Haiti — a daunting one for any potential occupying power, and one factor certainly troubling American policy makers as they pause at the brink of intervention. Because of decades of misgovernment, "everything is a priority here," said Suzy Castor, co-director of the Research and Training Center for Economic and Social Development in Port-au-Prince.

'Nothing to Build On'

An assessment of American options prepared by two researchers for the Strategic Studies Institute of the Army War College is particularly pessimistic about meeting the challenge, warning that turning Haiti into a modern state may be impossible.

No Government has provided people with much education or inspired much trust.

"There is almost nothing to build on," the authors of the 62-page study, Donald E. Schulz and Gabriel Marcella, concluded. "Haiti's human and material resources are either in such short supply or have been so degraded by poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, disease, violence, corruption, overpopulation, rapid urbanization, deforestation and soil erosion as to raise serious questions about its continued survival as a society and as an independent nation-state."

Even before the current crisis erupted over the military's refusal to restore the elected Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power, Haiti was the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with

a per capita income of \$370 a year.

In a country of roughly seven million people, there are fewer than 1,000 doctors, which helps explain why life expectancy is a mere 55 years, one in every eight babies dies before reaching the age of 1, and 70 percent of all children are estimated to suffer from some form of malnutrition. Two thirds of the population is illiterate, and the state school system is so small and ramshackle that fewer than 5 percent of eligible students are enrolled in government high schools.

Addressing those needs will require billions of dollars, Haitian and foreign experts agree. But the ability of Haitian society to absorb that kind of investment is extremely limited. "It would be like trying to pour a gallon of water into a thimble," one Haitian Government economist said.

In any case, many of the doctors, engineers and administrators whose services would be required in such an effort have been killed by the military and their enforcers or driven into exile.

Nevertheless, the most difficult obstacles preventing the construction of a modern, democratic state in Haiti "are not material — they are psychological and cultural," Mr. Schulz said. The tradition of a predatory, oppressive state has left Haitians deeply distrustful of government, which, combined with a suspicion of foreigners, is likely to complicate efforts to improve the lot of the average Haitian. Even Haitian-Americans eager to help reconstruct the land of their birth are likely to be regarded as "submarine spies, a fifth column of American imperialism," said Georges Michel, a Haitian historian who has written extensively on the 1915-34 American occupation of Haiti.

The Allure of Force

In addition, Haiti's political culture has long been characterized by what Roger Gailard, a leading historian, describes as "an admiration of force, even among educated Haitians." Political disputes are settled not by negotiation, but through the exercise of power, often in crude and brutal fashion, and respect for democratic procedures and obligations is minimal.

"The only people who get squeezed for taxes are the poor peasants, because they cannot face down the tax collector or pull political influence," said Anthony Maimont, an expert on Haitian society who teaches at Florida International University in Miami.

Those attitudes are especially strong among the urban economic elite who have in the past used the state to advance their own interests and ignored their fellow citizens. "They cannot recognize that the voice of someone who lives in Cite Soleil," a large slum on the edge of Port-au-Prince, "has the same value as their own," Ms. Castor said. "They do not accept the concept of one man, one vote. There is a disdain for people."

Nor is there much of a tradition of gratitude: Mr. Michel warned that no occupying power should expect its efforts to build a modern and democratic Haiti, no matter how earnest, to be applauded.

"The foreigners will never be able to do enough," he said. "Even if Clinton paves the streets with gold bullion, there will be people who say he should have used platinum."

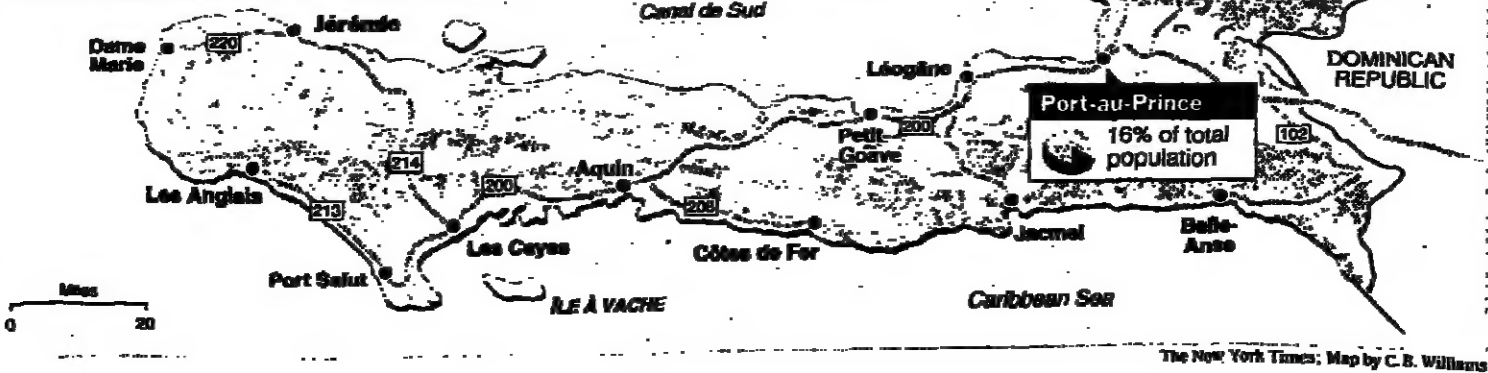
Haiti: The Basic Challenges

However the standoff between the United States and Haiti's military rulers ends, the obstacles to building a functioning nation will be enormous. Statistics show the widespread lack of basic services in health, education and communication.

PROFILE OF A TROUBLED LAND

Population (1992)	6.8 million
Rural population	4.5 million
Population with access to . . .	
Health services	50%
Safe water	39%
Sanitation	27%
Adult literacy	35%
Life expectancy	56 years
Years of schooling (mean)	1.7
Televisions per 100 people	.5

Sources: 1994 U.N. Human Development Report, U.S. Agency for International Development (literacy rate)



The World

Body and Soul

Revolution In Iran Hits Crossroads

By CHRIS HEDGES

TEHRAN
LIKE much of the political jockeying that has taken place in Iran since its Islamic revolution 15 years ago, the struggle between President Hashemi Rafsanjani and the coterie of radical mullahs behind Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, may seem impenetrable.

But stripped of its florid rhetoric and Islamic trappings, it is a struggle that has disturbing precedents in other cultures, from Russia to France to China. Onetime allies in the successful overthrow of a repressive state, these groups now represent two distinct classes of power-holders — the merchants and the mullahs — who find that their revolution has come to a crossroads, and who hold opposite views of where to go.

In this respect, it is not so different (in the battle lines, if not in brutal scale) from the struggles in other revolutions — most dramatically, perhaps, Stalin's epic suppression of peasant farmers a decade and a half after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

Iran's intensifying power struggle, in which radical clerics appear to have gained the upper hand against Mr. Rafsanjani, coincides with terrorist bombings against Jewish targets in London and Buenos Aires that many diplomats here and abroad have linked to the Iranian Government. The bombings suggest that there are high stakes, in terms of international stability, riding on the outcome of Iran's internal struggles.

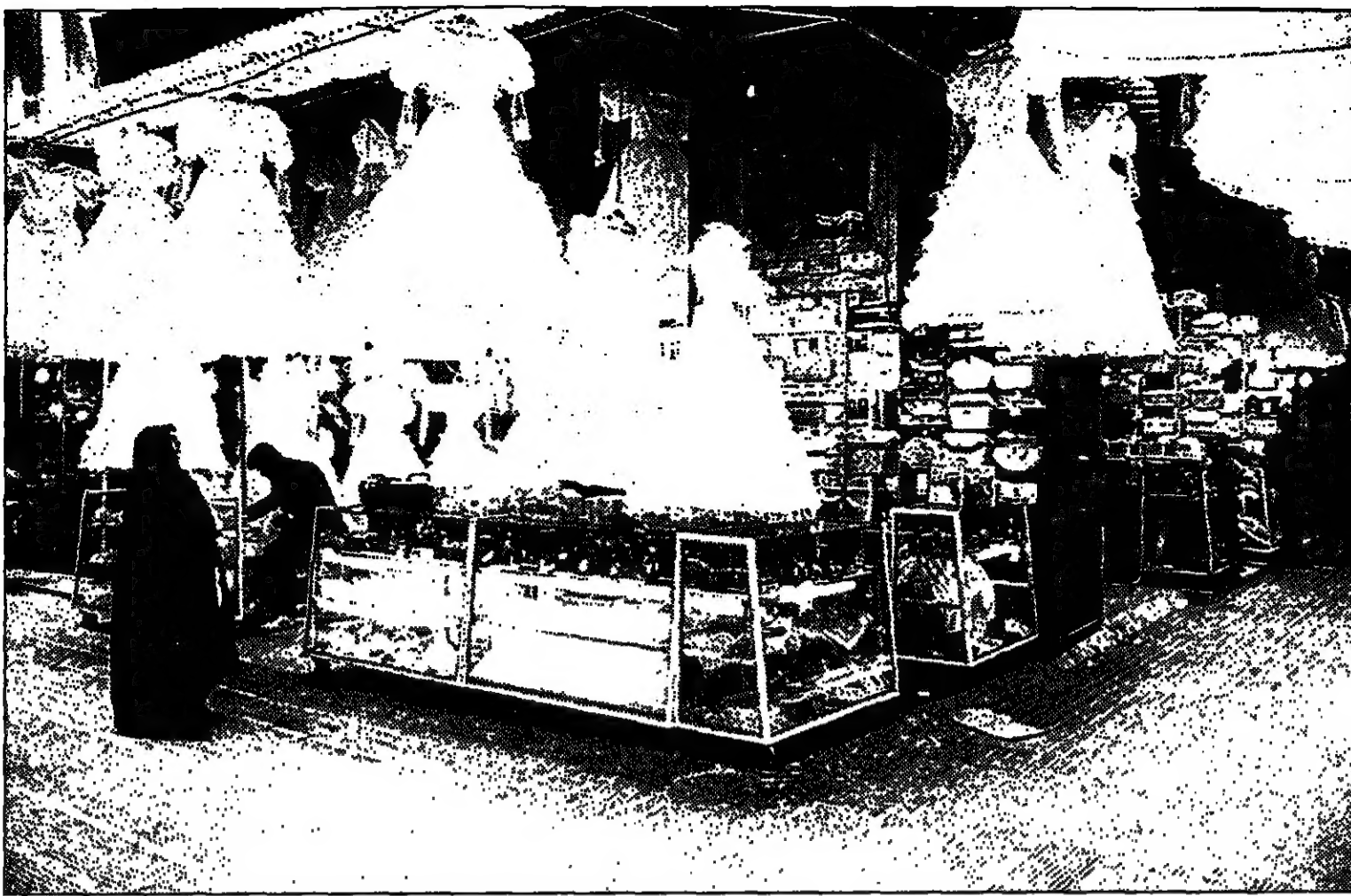
Mr. Rafsanjani is allied with the Bazaris, the powerful merchants who once dominated the Iranian economy and were instrumental in bringing down the Shah, and are now eager for some contact with the world. They have already lost some economic power to the mullahs, and want to reverse that trend.

New Economic Elite

Against the Bazaris are arrayed a new economic elite of the centralized theocracy, represented by the radical clerics who control foundations, or bonyads, that in 15 years have accumulated billions in assets and now run much of Iran's industry. They, like most of the Soviet Politburo in the late 1920's and early 1930's, are pressing for the revolution to become more radical and xenophobic.

On a personal level, this is a struggle between relatively pragmatic revolutionaries, like President Rafsanjani, and the revolutionary orthodoxy — a conflict that echoes the fight Trotsky and Bukharin lost to Stalin, or the one Danton lost to Robespierre during the French Revolution.

The struggle has recently come into public



The merchants and the mullahs are falling out over the tension between economics and orthodoxy. Here, a bazaar in Tehran.

Merchants and radical clerics, guided by different compasses, chart different paths.

view. Reforms advocated by the President, such as the easing of subsidies on food and gasoline, have not only been rejected by the Parliament, but denounced by Ayatollah Khamenei. Dozens of Mr. Rafsanjani's Western-educated technocrats, including the Finance Minister, have been removed.

Once a state dominated by one leader or party wrests control of the economy, the foundations of the totalitarian regime are locked in place. And it can be a brutal process: The famines, bloodletting and imprisonment in the Soviet Union became the hallmark of that land's dissident literature.

The mullahs do not appear intent on such complete domination, nor have they shown any indication that they will equal Stalin's barbaric appetite for victims. A merchant class will probably always exist in Iran, albeit with severe constraints. The big question seems to be: As the two classes grapple with each other, just how much strain will be put on the whole Iranian system?

The mullahs' selective use of the Muslim holy book, the Koran, to justify their domination of this nation of 60 million has a corollary. If you replaced the Koran with copies of Das Kapital, and substituted a few catch phrases, what is happening might make even Molotov feel at home. Iranian critics of the current regime are already calling the process "Islamic Communism."

The Iranian leadership would flinch at such comparisons, not only because it feels that its experience is unique, but because the battle is glossed over with the language of social welfare. And its image of itself as a

religious regime declares it an enemy of both Western capitalism and atheistic Communism.

Proper Marxists, of course, might shrink at the comparison as well; it isn't their habit to acknowledge that Marxism as a religion proved much more potent than Marxism as a "scientific theory." They also often forget that the Russian revolutionaries, like their Iranian counterparts, were ascetics, who tried to ban the national drink, vodka, and outlawed the vices tolerated by the ancient regime, including prostitution and gambling.

President Rafsanjani, like all pragmatists in other revolutionary regimes, has paltry ammunition. With many of his political allies gone, he now watches as the merchant class, unable to gain access to foreign currency and hampered by a new series of harsh customs laws, is declaring bankruptcy. The President, who once counted Ayatollah Khamenei a protégé, now contents himself with insisting there is no division between them.

When the President argues for the lifting of

subsidies he is accused by the radical clerics of being insensitive to the poor. When he tries to bring in foreign investors, including Coca-Cola, he is charged with corrupting and selling out the Islamic society. And when he calls for the bonyads to get rid of some of their assets he is accused of reneging on the commitment to the downtrodden.

The lifting of subsidies, one of many tasks the Parliament has refused to let the President accomplish, does indeed hurt the poor, at least in the short term. The privatization of industries run by the state, or the bonyads, will mean laying off thousands of workers and closing some plants. And the wooing of foreign investors means that Iran must respect certain international economic norms.

But what is at stake is, of course, not the state of the economy, but control. Ayatollah Khamenei risks diluting his power base if he allows Iran to open itself to the outside world.

It is hardly surprising that the Iranian Parliament, now in the hands of radicals, is about to ban satellite dishes. It recently replaced the head of Iranian television and radio, who happened to be Mr. Rafsanjani's brother, with an austere revolutionary whose goal is to turn the medium into "an open university" for Islamic thought.

The radicals rely on the thugs, disenfranchised and uneducated slum dwellers, to do the dirty work. They burn foreign airline offices, stop cars to see if couples are married, shoot rioters. This vanguard expects to be rewarded. Meritocracies are bad at keeping such a mass movement content. Totalitarian regimes have no such problem.

U.S. Leaves Mexico On Its Own

Continued from page 1

spite NAFTA, there is a big difference between big countries and small countries on this. I think U.S. politicians have come to realize that they can't really influence it, that the changes have to come from within Mexico."

In a broad sense, the United States is unquestionably a bigger part of the Aug. 21 vote than it has been of elections in the past. With NAFTA in place, gringo eyes are on Mexican politics as never before. Hundreds of accredited American "visitors" will watch the vote, and American political parties have helped pay for the thousands of Mexicans who will act as formal observers. More important, it is taken for granted that a significant reprise of the blatant fraud that characterized elections here in the past would not only prompt Mexican investors to take to the streets but would prompt American investors — whose money is critical to the Mexican Government's ability to cover its huge trade deficit — to sell their Mexican stocks.

Some American officials say that what Washington has come to understand is simply that Mexico's stake in the expanding economic relationship with the United States is overwhelming. It would be counter-productive, they say, to bluster about what the Mexican Government should do when a gentle reminder of the two countries' overlapping interests tends to be sufficient. "When I speak publicly," the United States Ambassador to Mexico, James R. Jones, said, referring to his rare applications of public pressure on the Mexican Government, "I put it in terms of the economic consequences of something, because that's more important to them than the reaction of our Government."

As ever, the limits on United States involvement in Mexican political affairs are defined by the deep nationalism of a country that still often views its neighboring superpower more as an enemy than a friend. While many Americans assumed that such feelings would wane with the implementation of the

Sometimes economics speaks louder than diplomacy.

trade accord, they have tended to be surprised this year.

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, the New Jersey Democrat who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, thought it entirely appropriate when he and the House majority whip, David Bonior of Michigan, proposed a non-binding resolution that criticized past Mexican elections and called for a wide opening to foreign observers.

"Given the new economic partnership between the United States and Mexico, people in Mexico cannot expect everything to be the same," Mr. Torricelli reasoned. "There is some ascending right to be heard. Whether the process is free and fair is a legitimate international question. There is some ascending right to be heard."

But when Mr. Torricelli came to be heard in Mexico, he was almost immediately branded non grata. Newspaper editorials attacked him, politicians across the ideological spectrum shunned him, and the Government all but ignored him.

One State Department official described the threat of such a backlash as "a very real, immutable limit to what we can do in Mexican politics." But critics of that policy tend to see nationalism as a convenient excuse for inaction that effectively supports Mexico's governing party. Like most of its predecessors, they say, the Clinton Administration has put Mexican stability above democracy by accepting the Institutional Revolutionary Party's determination of when the latter threatens the former. Mexico is not El Salvador, by this argument, because the United States wouldn't challenge its new partner on such a basic issue as political change and doesn't have a constituency in the United States demanding that it do so.

American officials protest that Mr. Jones, for example, vigorously pressed President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and his aides to put aside the idea of a military solution to the peasant rebellion that broke out on Jan. 1 in the southern state of Chiapas. Citing another important, albeit benign, intervention, they note that within 24 hours after the assassination of the governing party's presidential candidate on March 23, the Clinton Administration also opened a \$6 billion line of credit to Mexico to block a run on the peso.

But as the Mexican Government and political parties have engaged in furious debate over legal reforms to insure a fair election, the United States has been almost invisible. During a visit to Mexico City in May, Secretary of State Warren Christopher openly prodded his hosts to allow foreign election observers. But some American officials described that step as an attempt to guard against instability by diluting the potential for a leftist outcry against perceived fraud.

The Clinton Administration has insisted that it will recognize whoever wins a vote that is widely seen as fair. But with the governing party's replacement candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, well ahead in most opinion polls, the more important test of a commitment to democracy may be how much fraud the United States will tolerate. "The U.S. Government is quite content to see an election process go forward that it thinks the PRI will win," said Medea Benjamin, the head of a delegation of American "visitors" to the election. "What is important is what the U.S. Government will do after the election if there is evidence of significant fraud. I think it still has to prove to the Mexican people that it is as concerned about Mexican democracy as it is about the Mexican stock market."

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The Nation

Let's Play Spy! (And The Money Is Real!)

By TIM WEINER

WASHINGTON
THE covertly created headquarters of the National Reconnaissance Office, the super-secret agency that builds the nation's spy satellites, is turning from puzzle palace into cold war parable. Skeptics snickered last week when the senators charged with overseeing the nation's spies said the agency had hidden its \$347 million budget for a new office complex west of Washington. Congressional oversight: careful scrutiny or careless failure?

"Constitutional oversight of intelligence services is largely an illusory concept," the novelist John le Carré wrote. "If they're good, they fool the outsiders — and if they're bad, they fool themselves."
So who's fooling whom?
Four years ago, the reconnaissance office began planning a new headquarters for some 3,000 Government workers and private contractors at commercial offices, Air Force bases, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon. Back then, the agency was so secret that it did not exist. "Therefore," its deputy director, Jimmy Hill, testified to the Senate Intelligence Committee last week, "it was necessary to build a covert facility."

Looking for Cover

Cover — the shield that hides the sword — is crucial to secret operations. The cover for this operation was the budget of the United States. Secrecy conceals the spending for intelligence agencies, now about \$28 billion a year, inside the Pentagon's accounts. Within the reconnaissance office's secret budget of \$6 billion or more, the headquarters was buried in miscellaneous operating accounts. The financial facades, constructed to conceal American intelligence from foreign enemies, fooled Congress.

"In a life-or-death operation against an enemy, you have to maintain secrecy or else the operation is compromised and you're dead," said Senator Bob Kerrey, the Nebraska Democrat in line to become the next intelligence committee chairman. "But not a



Deception has been integral to intelligence agencies' communications with outsiders. Don Adams and Barbara Feldon in "Get Smart," the television send-up of spies.

building. Across the board and down the line, we have to ask: Does this have to be classified? Are we protecting legitimate national security interests? Or are we protecting something stupid and embarrassing?"

It was so much simpler during the cold war. When the C.I.A. needed a new headquarters in the 1950's, its director, Allen Dulles, asked a handful of legislators for \$50 million. Legend has it that the money was disguised as an appropriation for a warship.

Secret spending for spooks was blessed by Congress back in 1949. The Central Intelligence Agency Act said the nation's secret services could spend money "without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of public funds." Few in Congress knew what the intelligence services were up to. Fewer cared. When the National Reconnaissance Office was created in 1960, no public charter attended its birth.

In the mid-1970's came the revelation that the nation's spies had sinned in pursuit of victory against communism: assassination plots, spying on Americans and so on. Congress found a moral imperative to oversee spying. The Senate and House intelligence oversight committees took shape.

In theory, a score of staff members scrutinize tens of billions of dollars spent by tens of thousands of secret servants and help Congress come to consensus with the C.I.A. on

the nation's intelligence needs. This has little relation to reality. Eighteen years later, they are fighting tooth and nail.

The Director of Central Intelligence, R. James Woolsey, has talked himself hoarse briefing legislators during his 18 months in office, but comity between the C.I.A. and Congress has not increased. Some of the last bitter battles of the cold war are being fought in those closed-door sessions.

Money's Only Part of It

The brouhaha over the National Reconnaissance Office was not about a piddling few hundred million dollars. It was about civilian control of secret agencies: where the nation's intelligence agencies are headed; how they will get there; who will command them; what justifies the secrecy that protects their power, and who exactly is the enemy now.

"Building a building should not be secret," the chairman of the House intelligence committee, Dan Glickman, a Kansas Democrat, said last week. "Some of the programs inside, probably, but not the building itself. There is just far too much secrecy in the intelligence community. The aggregate budget of the intelligence community ought to be made public; building a building ought to be public. That is not the kind of thing that ought to be secret at all."

A Good Bet No More: A Shift on Health Care

Continued from page 1

described as the major social innovation of the decade — turn from a pretty sure bet into a questionable proposition?

Many things have contributed to the change, but one of the most important, surely, is the growing perception that this is a liberal undertaking.

When big businessmen, as epitomized by the Business Roundtable, still seemed interested in backing Mr. Clinton, because they thought he could help them control costs, that gave the measure a centrist coloration. But cost control faded as a central objective, employers were increasingly identified as the source of the needed revenues, and businessmen turned away from the President.

Then, too, the improvement in the economy — for which voters, curiously enough, seem to give Mr. Clinton little credit — has caused people to be less fearful about losing their jobs, and with them their health insurance. That, some White House officials believe, has taken some of the urgency out of the debate. Public attention has turned to crime and other urban problems.

Credit or blame for the change goes also to the work of the armies of anti-Administration lobbyists, backed by Harry and Louise on the nation's television screens, and to Mr. Dole's decision to fight the President, and to the sheer complexity of the issue. Detail is always the enemy of public persuasion, and Mr. Clinton was unable to keep the focus on the broader, unifying points.

Then, too, the slide in Mr. Clinton's overall popularity and the growing public impression of him as a beleaguered and accident-prone President must have hurt the backing for his health care plan as well.

For whatever reasons, many voters began talking last winter about their antipathy toward new government bureaucracies and their fears that they would lose their right to choose their physician or that medical care would be rationed. They talked less about the horror stories — friends and relatives who were unable to buy medical insurance or who had lost what they had.

Changing Their Course

The politicians heard the change of tone and rapidly altered course. No longer do members of Congress fear, as they did a few months ago, that if they do nothing before adjourning this fall, they will be in trouble at the polls. Stop rushing, many of the Republicans said in debates last week; this is too complicated; better to wait and get it right. Even outright opposition no longer seems



Senator George J. Mitchell last week.

like a dangerous political course.

When voters were asked last month in a New York Times/CBS News poll what they would do if their Representative voted "no" on health care, there was no clear pattern. About four of 10 said they would be less likely to vote for the Representative, but just as many said it would make no difference, and 16 percent said that they would be more likely to support the Representative.

In the House and in the Senate, the balance is shifting slightly toward the moderates — people like Senator John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, and Representative Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, who would do something, but not everything Mr. Clinton still wants to change the health care system. Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, introduced legislation whose goal is to cover 95 percent of Americans by the year 2000.

At the moment, with the White House reeling from its unexpected defeat on crime legislation, to say nothing of its Whitewater difficulties, everything is nevertheless still to play for. There is no consensus, no widely accepted conventional political wisdom. But this, from a fence-sitting Senator, comes close: "Passing something is better politics than passing nothing, but not by much, and only if it is something that looks like a modest if honest effort."

Congress Decides a Crime Bill Doesn't Pay

By GWEN IFILL

WASHINGTON
TO hear the politicians tell it, millions of Americans are cowering in their homes, cringing in fear. To hear the pollsters tell it, crime is the No. 1 issue on their minds.

But year after year, Congress stops short of enacting legislation that would curb the sale of guns, limit appeals by death row inmates and increase Federal spending on police protection. This odd circumstance has continued virtually unabated for more than a decade. But only in the last five years has it hardened into the sort of trenchant political warfare that sabotaged the latest big anti-crime bill last week.

Because of a combination of politics, emotion and plain, old-fashioned intransigence, Congress has done the unthinkable: voted to deep-six, at least for now, what most voters say they want. In an election year, too.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, the glib Brooklyn Democrat who has championed a number of anti-crime measures as chairman of a House Judiciary Committee panel on criminal justice, said the issue has fallen prey to debates over values rather than solutions. "People on the left feel the death penalty is immoral," he said as he plotted a legislative rescue attempt. "People on the right feel all the money should go to punishment. The pattern is, you get a group on the left and a group on

the right crowding out the center, and saying no."

"There is just not enough force in the center to overcome the left and the right," he added.

Crime and violence have consistently ranked as "the most important problem facing the country today" in New York Times polls taken since Bill Clinton took office, and as immediate concerns about the economy began to fade. But when Louis Harris and Associates, a private polling organization, asks whether crime is one of "the most important issues for the Government to address," the issue slides into second place behind health care. The message: Americans are worried about their safety, but they do not necessarily expect — or trust — the Federal Government to make things better.

This sort of information gives Congress room to spurn the President, as it did last week. But when a measure this ambitious seems to be headed for this big a fall, neither the White House, which had lobbied hard for this year's \$33 billion anti-crime measure, nor the odd coalition of pro-gun Republicans and anti-death penalty Democrats who defeated it, quite understands who gets to declare victory. It's clear who lost, though: President Clinton. And it is also

clear that a persistent short circuit has developed between the American public, which craves some kind of action on crime, and Congress.

Much of the clash is rooted in old-fashioned inter-party bickering. Representative Dick Armey of Texas, the chairman of the House Republican Conference,

boiled it down to stinging partisan eloquence when he declared to Democrats on the House floor on Thursday, "Your President is just not that important to us."

The Kitchen Sink Problem

Another reason that so many anti-crime measures lurch forward, then fail, is that they are weighted down by endless provisions, both the grand and the dubious. Big bills can be easily bogged down by their everything-but-the-kitchen-sink approach. Any number of provisions obnoxious to particular groups can be rallying grounds for opposition to the whole bill — the dynamic at work in Thursday's procedural vote, when blacks and liberals opposed to the death penalty joined conservative gun-control opponents in derailing the legislation.

In 1990, a wide-ranging bill similar to the one that Mr. Clinton is fighting for now was stripped down to its bare bones before President Bush signed it. Along the way, it shed like so much ornamental wrapping paper provisions that would have expanded the death penalty and restrict semiautomatic weapons.

In 1986 and 1988, votes just before elections brought about the passage of drug-control measures that authorized only \$4 billion in new spending and focused on increasing Federal penalties for drug crimes. Democrats and Republicans sparred to get credit.

But last week's vote showed that generalized muscle-flexing on the crime issue no longer guarantees

success for Republicans or for Democrats. "What the voters are asking for on crime is very specific and very clear," said Ed Goetas, a Republican pollster and president of the Tarrance Group. "They want the criminals taken off the streets and kept off the streets. Period."

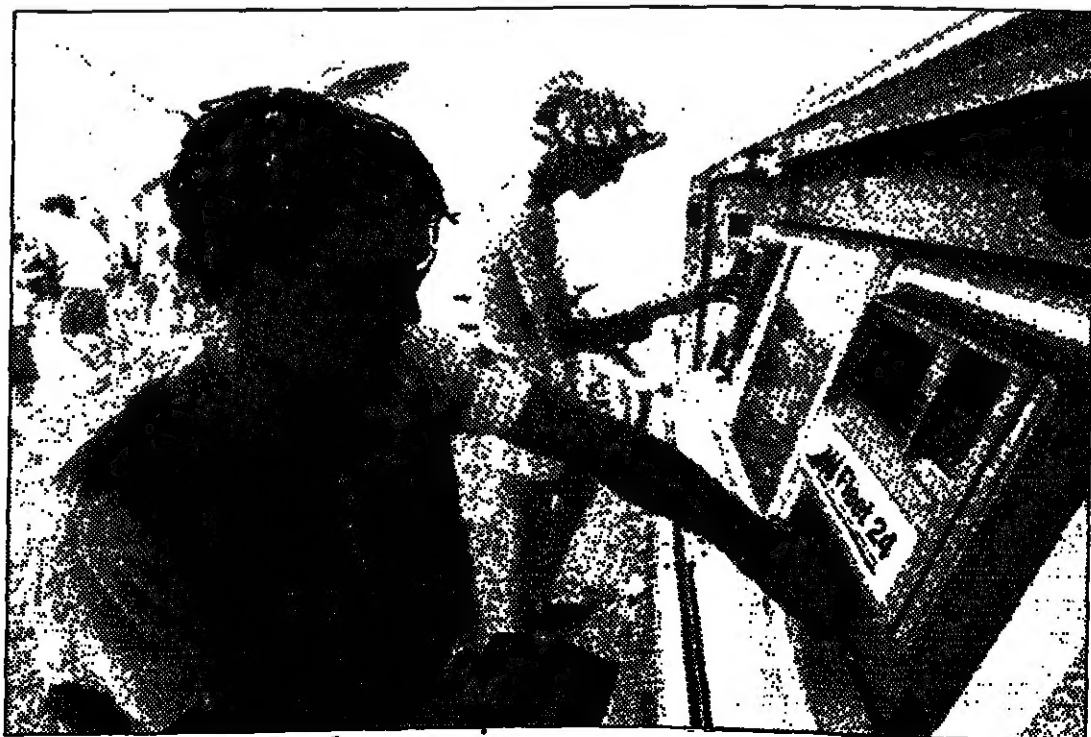
If voters are paying close attention, Mr. Goetas said, they will display little angst over the defeat of a bill that would pay for measures like midnight basketball leagues. They mostly want punishment, he said. But Mr. Goetas and other Republicans conveniently ignore the bill's expansion of the death penalty (on paper, at least) to cover dozens of Federal crimes, its inclusion of money for 100,000 more police officers and funds for prisons.

The Clinton team is still studying the lessons of 1988, when Richard Nixon made law and order a central part of his platform. Republicans made the Democrats look like wimps that year, and the label has stuck.

Until last week, Mr. Clinton thought he had turned the tables. He still thinks he can.

"Those people are going to go to hypocrisy hell," Paul Begala, a White House political adviser, said of the Republicans. Mr. Begala is silent on what will happen to the Democrats — 58 strong — who joined the Republicans in voting against the President.

Mr. Schumer promises to try to revive something this year, and Mr. Clinton vows to fight for it. But Mr. Schumer sounded demoralized: "It is one of the great mysteries of American politics why the people's anguish about crime doesn't translate into public action."

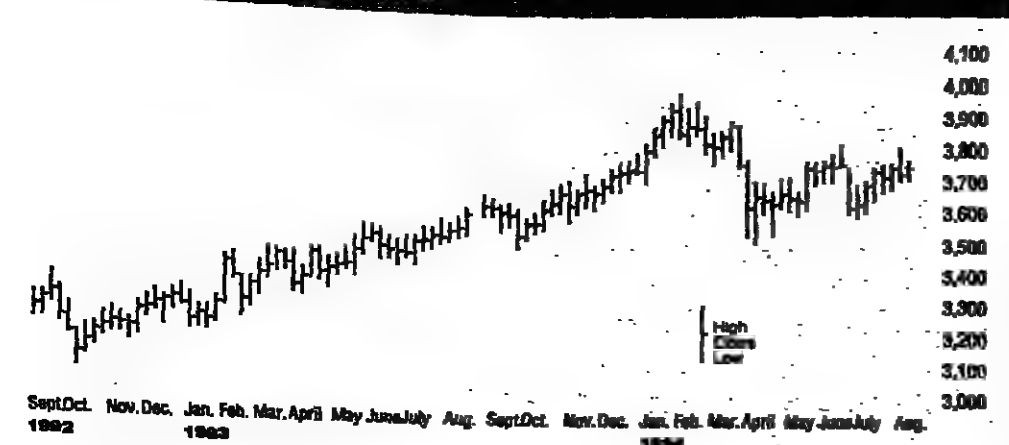


Roughing It

Would you pay \$135 to sleep in a tent and share facilities with 200,000, to listen to a concert you could see on cable television for \$50? Well, maybe you would. Woodstock '94 began its three-day run Friday. One thing it had that the old Woodstock lacked was instant cash.

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



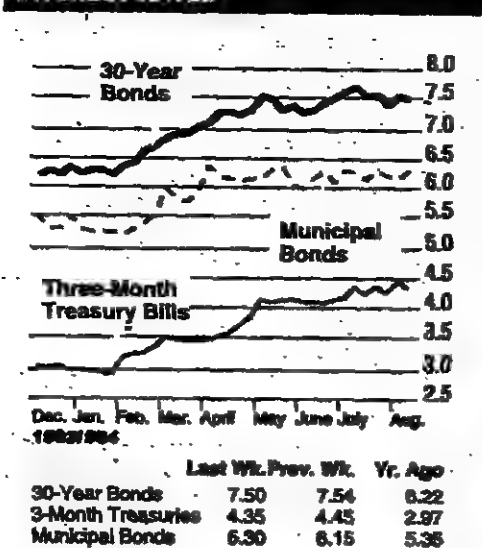
MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,236	2,330	395
Declined	1,360	1,992	439
Unchanged	404	973	169
Issues Traded	3,000	5,295	1,003
New Highs	145	150	34
New Lows	131	190	36

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,768.71	+21.69	+0.58	+0.39
D. J. Transp	1,600.60	+4.37	+0.27	+9.18
D. J. Util	188.97	-0.46	-0.24	-17.59
S&P 500	461.95	+4.86	+1.06	-0.96
S&P Indust	538.40	+6.22	+1.17	-0.33
NYSE Comp	254.77	+2.27	+0.90	-1.66
Nasdaq	731.61	+12.94	+1.80	-5.82
Amex	443.70	+3.36	+0.76	-7.01
Russell 2000	247.11	+2.92	+1.20	-4.44
Wilshire 5000	4,563.04	+44.00	+0.97	-2.03
Value Line	284.68	+2.88	+1.02	-3.59

INTEREST RATES



New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.	
TelMex	197168	63 1/2	+ 1/2	Terra	8 1/2	+ 2	30.2	Rhodes	9	- 4 1/2	- 35.1
Merck	161228	32 1/4	+ 2 3/4	KenCole	16 1/2	+ 3 3/4	29.8	DeSot	4 1/2	- 1 1/4	- 23.3
Syntex	136812	21 1/4	+ 1 1/4	WorldCo	7 1/2	+ 1 1/4	29.5	Cobrand	5 1/4	- 1 1/4	- 19.2
Compq	127163	34 1/4	+ 1 1/4	Roane	12 1/2	+ 2 1/2	25.0	NYSEG	20 1/2	- 4 1/4	- 18.8
RJR	119951	6 1/4	+ 1/4	ECC Int	15 1/2	+ 2 1/2	22.6	Dillard	26 1/4	- 5	- 15.8
IBM	118452	63 1/4	+ 1 1/4	NovaCr	15 1/2	+ 2 1/4	21.2	HmHolding	10 1/4	- 2	- 15.7
GenEl	112374	48 1/4	+ 1 1/4	ContiCorp	19	+ 3 1/4	20.6	TNP	13 1/2	- 1 1/2	- 12.3
AmCyan	112058	92 1/4	+ 1 1/4	Proter	9 1/4	+ 1 1/4	20.0	JenCr	4 1/2	- 3/4	- 11.9
UCarb	101800	33 1/4	+ 1 1/2	Block	15 1/2	+ 2 1/2	19.8	USHm	6 1/4	- 1/4	- 10.7
WalMart	96402	24	+ 1/2	BrCAuto	13 1/4	+ 2 1/4	19.6	ChapSt	8 1/4	- 1	- 10.7
FordM	94552	29 1/4	+ 1/4	TollSy	26 1/4	+ 4 1/2	18.2	Walr	8 1/2	- 1	- 10.7
Lilly	90241	53	+ 3	Corimon	10 1/4	+ 1 1/2	17.1	Zemex	10 1/2	- 1 1/4	- 10.5
MicroTch	89037	41 1/4	+ 4 1/4	Promus	33 1/2	+ 4 1/2	15.7	IntNaAs	12 1/2	- 1 1/2	- 10.4
EMC	88188	15 1/4	+ 1	Sizzler	5 1/4	+ 1/4	14.6	MalIncrtr	29 1/2	- 3 1/4	- 10.0
PepsiCo	81048	31 1/4	+ 3/4	WalMart	30 1/2	+ 3 3/4	14.6	EmpDe	5 1/4	- 1/4	- 9.8

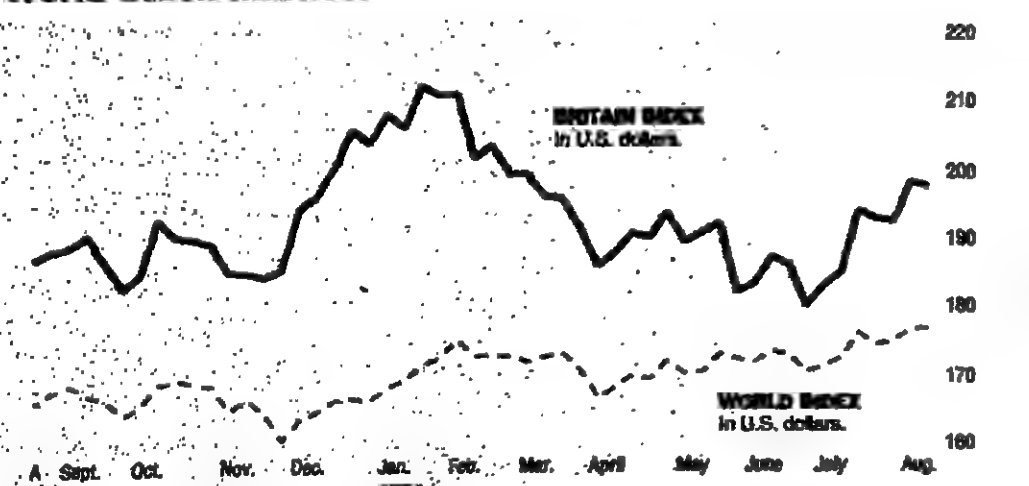
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
Intel	200887	60 1/4	+ 2 1/2	CourStr	9 1/2	+ 3 1/4	55.3	PMR	3 1/2	- 2 1/2	- 40.4
MesaAr	174945	6 1/4	+ 3 3/4	BntGp	5	+ 1 1/4	53.9	Pchv	7	- 4	- 36.4
Cisco	151755	21 1/4	+ 1 1/2	Edunet	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	40.0	Coppy	5	- 2 1/2	- 33.9
Micra	151160	55 1/4	+ 2 1/4	Rimac	6 1/4	+ 1 1/4	35.0	MesaAr	6 1/2	- 3	- 33.8
MCI	147469	22 1/4	+ 1 1/4	Klein	17 1/2	+ 4 1/2	34.6	SigmDg	5	- 2	- 28.6
DellCpt	131214	32 1/4	+ 4 1/4	NutDv	6	+ 1 1/2	33.3	Rehab	8 1/2	- 3 1/2	- 28.1
Novell	123795	15 1/4	+ 7/8	AdingSv	18 1/4	+ 4 1/2	32.7	PeopTl	3 1/4	- 1 1/2	- 27.7
Lotus	123209	42	+ 7 1/2	MediaE	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	32.4	TiS	4 1/2	- 1 1/2	- 25.0
Sybase	119747	42 1/4	+ 3 3/4	Imulog	9 1/4	+ 2 1/4	32.1	TurcoTch	5	- 1 1/4	- 23.9
SkySci	105680	11 1/4	+ 1 1/2	Neutr	25 1/4	+ 6 1/2	32.1	Elect	3 1/4	- 1 1/4	- 25.0

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.		
CheytS	51035	9 1/2	+ 1/2	SFM	16 1/2	+ 7 1/4	79.5	Diodes	4 1/2	- 1 1/2	14.1
Viacom	29210	36	+ 1 1/4	PLCSys	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	36.4	KalyOG	7 3/4	- 7/8	10.1
JvaxCp	28388	19 1/4	+ 1 1/2	Schoib	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	26.5	Garan	20 1/2	- 2 1/4	9.6
SPDR	23351	42 1/4	+ 3 3/4	KierVu	7 1/2	+ 1 1/4	20.0	TpScToh	6 1/4	- 5/8	9.3
RoyalIO	20803	4 1/4	+ 1/4	USIntc	5 1/2	+ 7/8	17.5	Xytron	5 1/2	- 1 1/2	8.9

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE										IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
Country	Index	% Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	% Chg.	YTD Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.	YTD Index	% Chg.	YTD Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.			
Australia	174.15	-1.9	15	4.4	11	3.53	156.08	-4.5	1.3475	9.3							
Austria	191.58	0.0	9	3.6	14	1.03	154.87	-7.0	10.9475	11.4							
Belgium	176.13	-0.1	10	8.3	7	3.97	139.32	-3.9	32.074	12.7							
Britain	198.72	-0.3	12	-3.1	20	3.98	190.47	-7.3	0.8465	4.5							
Canada	128.41	0.5	7	-5.4	21	2.64	128.44	-1.3	1.3813	-4.1							
Denmark	262.55	-4.0	22	6.2	10	1.35	220.35	-3.5	6.1709	10.1							
Finland	158.67	-2.6	17	28.8	1	0.82	172.36	15.1	5.176	11.9							
France	174.75	-2.9	19	-0.7	18	3.01	146.32	-10.2	5.338	10.6							
Germany	144.77	-0.8	13	3.2	16	1.77	117.09	-7.5	1.5557	11.6							
Hong Kong	385.35	-1.1	14	-21.2	24	3.17	382.35	-21.2	7.7284	-0.0							
Ireland	201.05	-3.0	20	8.6	6	3.33	186.06	0.5	0.8568	8.0							
Italy	76.92	-10.2	24	12.1	5	1.66	91.71	4.6	1596.57	7.2							
Japan	164.94	0.7	6	26.8	2	0.73	104.25	13.6	98.99	11.6							
Malaysia	538.17	2.3	1	-9.0	23	1.56	529.81	-13.7	2.5562	5.4							
Mexico	2195.91	0.3	8	-8.0	22	1.64	8154.63	0.6	3.3965	-6.6							
Netherlands	213.01	-0.3	11	7.0	9	3.35	169.89	-3.7	1.7475	11.1							
New Zealand	70.49	-2.6	18	3.8	12	3.84	62.31	-3.3	1.6647	7.4							
Norway	204.28	-2.4	16	13.7	3	1.74	189.78	3.5	6.8445	9.8							
Singapore	361.00	1.0	5	-1.8	19	1.68	250.45	-8.1	1.5055	8.8							
South Africa	301.92	2.1	2	13.0	4	2.08	298.94	18.3	4.53	-5.3							
Spain	144.57	-3.2	21	3.7	13	4.05	142.30	-5.7	129.925	10.0							
Sweden	212.60	-4.7	23	8.3	8	1.63	245.11	1.2	7.7879	7.0							
Switzerland	162.40	1.7	3	1.4	16	1.85	131.52	-10.8	1.3063	13.7							
United States	188.74	1.0	4	-0.6	17	2.85	188.74	-0.6									

COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	% Chg.	Rank	YTD % Chg.
Europe	171.77	-1.5	1.3	3.01
Europe/Pacific	172.75	-0.4	11.4	1.87
World	177.89	0.2	6.4	2.23

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

Peat Marwick Settles S. & L. Charges, and U.S. Keeps Hunting

The folks at KPMG Peat Marwick, the nation's fourth-largest accounting firm, got something they understand last week: a number. Dogged like other accountants by uncertain liability for audits of failed savings and loan institutions, the firm settled Federal charges over the crisis for \$186.5 million — a tab of \$116,563 for each partner. The payment, mostly covered by insurance, is "an intelligent business decision," said Jon C. Madonna, the firm's chief, and the deal did add up nicely when compared to some other Federal S. & L. settlements by the Big Six. But the Government's figures are pretty nice, too. Federal agencies have collected \$2 billion from accountants, lawyers and other professionals from the S. & L. debacle — half from four big accounting firms. "And the program is still young," a Government spokesman said, with hope. The payments are funneled to institutions made insolvent by the S. & L. crisis.

Ernst & Young

\$400 Nov. '92

Deloitte & Touche

\$312 Mar. '94

KPMG Peat Marwick

\$186.5 Aug. '94

Arthur Andersen

\$82 Aug. '93

Total settlements

\$2,000

Federal settlements

by large accounting firms

over the savings and loan crisis, and all such U.S. settlements, in millions of dollars.

Rockwell, Russia in Air Plan

Faster and safer are an odd mix in the world of transportation, but that's what Rockwell International and Russia's aviation-research agency expect from their plan to modernize the nation's air-traffic control system. Announced in Moscow last week, the project will eventually trim hours from flights between the United States and the Far East, and enhance safety by enabling planes near or over Russia to rely upon both Russian and American navigational satellites. True, it's yet one more story about the cold war's demise, but there's a kicker. Rockwell is getting \$4.7 million in financing — from the Defense Department. For Kenneth A. Medlin, a Rockwell executive vice president, the deal represents "defense conversion at its very best."

China Lands a Boeing Deal

When Boeing announced it would invest \$100 million in a Chinese plant to make the tail sections of its most popular plane — the 737 — the reasons were several and self-evident. One, China is a big Boeing fan, with 52 of the nation's 79 plane purchases last year coming from the Seattle manufacturer. Two, China is looking ever larger on Boeing's ledgers, with 14 percent of the company's 1994 deliveries destined for that fast-emerging market. And three, Boeing competitors Airbus Industrie and McDonnell Douglas are also energetically investing in China and chatting up the Chinese. Unaccounted was Wichita, Kan., where the 737 tail sections are currently made. But to union complaints that last week's deal hurts American workers, Boeing just pointed to reasons 1, 2 and 3.



To be made, in part, in China

World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

Tighter Credit? London Market Yawns

LONDON's financial markets, it is now considered a sure thing. Having nursed its economy back to some semblance of health, and with signs of possible inflation flickering on the distant horizon, Britain will undoubtedly begin raising interest rates in the next several months.

With the benchmark base rate brought down over the last two years from 12 percent to its current 5.25 percent — its lowest level in 20 years — Britain's imminent about-face on monetary policy is hardly a surprise. The United States, whose economic cycle has been running six months to a year ahead of Britain's, began raising rates in February to head off inflationary pressures. The rate-cutting cycle in continental Europe, which has lagged a year or more behind Britain's, is itself drawing to a close, as last week's rate rises in Italy and Sweden demonstrated.

Equity markets generally do not like rising interest rates, which tend to siphon capital off into bonds and other rate-sensitive investments. But in this case, analysts said, the London stock market is likely to shrug off the shift to tighter credit, in part because it has been expected for so long that when it comes it will be yesterday's news.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed on Friday at 3,142.3. The index has rallied modestly from just over 2,900 at the beginning of July, after plummeting from a high of 3,520.3 in February, when the Federal Reserve in the United States began nudging rates up.

Analysts said that in addition to having already factored in the effects of a rate rise on the order of half a percentage point before the end of the year, the market has benefited from the solid earnings performance of many British companies.

"Our view has been and remains that in the period from the beginning of February, when the Fed moved, the U.K. equity market has already discounted the interest rate outlook," said Joe Rooney, an equity strategist at Lehman Brothers in London.

"From that point of view, the market won't and shouldn't discount the same event twice over," Mr. Rooney said. "Having made the

At P. & G., Profit Follows Flub

The lesson may be to stick to soap. Tarnished by a \$102 million loss in its third quarter from bad derivatives investments, Procter & Gamble regained some shine last week, announcing net earnings of \$406 million in its fourth quarter. At 56 cents a share — up 12 cents from the comparable quarter last year, excluding adjustments — the results impressed analysts and spurred P. & G.'s chief, Edwin L. Artzt, to write the tale's epitome. "This was a good year," he said, "and if not for the derivatives it would have been a great year." Even more notable: P. & G. achieved its results despite sales not much higher than a year ago.



Internet: New Way to Spend?

Credit card issuers rejoiced last week when some young, intrepid entrepreneurs successfully conducted the first secure retail transaction on the Internet, the global computer network. "Secure" is the key word; without a practical way to keep credit card numbers confidential, businesses will balk at turning the Internet into a major marketplace. Using a scrambling technique known as data encryption, though, tiny Net Market Company of Nashua, N.H., has solved the problem. And what was the pioneering purchase? A compact disk, "Ten Summoner's Tales," by rock musician Sting. Price: \$12.48 plus shipping.

Companies Tapped for Wiretaps

The electronic frontier needs sheriffs like any other, and the F.B.I. says bills introduced in Congress last week will give it the technological draw on cyberspace bandits. Under the proposals, telephone and cable companies must alter their networks to make wiretapping easier, and they will get \$500 million in Federal money to pay for the modifications. Company executives were reluctant to be deputies in the deal, however; one testified that \$500 million is "severely underestimated." The true costs are "very, very difficult" to come by, agreed the F.B.I. director, Louis J. Freeh.

Greenspan's Secret: Stories

How do Alan Greenspan and his Federal Reserve colleagues divine where inflation is headed? Complex computer models? Reams of statistics? Forecasting formulas? In part, yes, Mr. Greenspan told Congress last week, but there are also... stories. The Federal Reserve chairman used a dressed-up phrase, "detailed readings of firm behavior," but he essentially meant stories — stories from companies, trade groups and others about rising prices. Changes in the American economy and statistics' assumptions about economic relationships makes mere data insufficient for decision making, Mr. Greenspan said.



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times

Prices Up, Sales Down, Be Wary

Alan Greenspan's reliance on stories (see above) was vindicated last week, when the Government's July figures for producer prices and retail sales were released — and at once were labeled misleading. Producer "finished goods" prices rose half a percentage point, but the rise came mainly from coffee and gasoline prices, not from the prices that make the inflation-wary Federal Reserve snap to. And while retail sales fell one-tenth of a percentage point in July, the drop did not mean consumers wanted to buy less. It just mirrored auto makers' difficulty in restocking car lots that buyers had picked clean last spring. Fittingly, the deceptive data just "adds to the ambiguity" of whether the Fed will raise interest rates, said one economist.

Valdez Catch: \$287 Million



Tom Bloom

About 10,000 Alaskan fishermen reeled in nearly \$287 million in damages from Exxon last week, courtesy of a Federal jury deliberating over the Valdez oil spill of 1989. But the compensatory award was much closer to Exxon's damage estimate of \$113 million than to the fishermen's \$895 million goal — and that's how the paid parties saw it. "It's not what I wanted," said the plaintiffs' lead lawyer. But it's not over till it's over, and the jury in Anchorage will next consider whether Exxon should pay punitive damages for the mishap. The plaintiffs are asking for a whopping: \$15 billion.

Next, as well as utilities, which have been strong performers, would be attractive plays on the continuing recovery.

The New York Times

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The Selfish Sultans of Swat

The late A. Bartlett Giamatti, commissioner of baseball in the days when baseball's tycoons could tolerate a commissioner, once said that the game was "designed to break your heart." What Mr. Giamatti had in mind was that games are often decided, and hopes crushed, by the narrowest of margins and weirdest of breaks — the home run that hits the foul pole, the sure out that takes a bad bounce. Yet his phrase applies just as well to the charade known euphemistically as the "negotiations" between the Players Association and baseball's 28 owners — negotiations that led nowhere and have now produced baseball's fifth strike in 23 years.

What was and is heartbreaking about these talks is that both sides had opportunities for productive compromise and both sides missed them. Of the two sides in this struggle among comfortable millionaires, the owners came off looking worse. They began by saying that 19 of the 28 clubs were losing money, then dropped that number to 12. A careful analysis in the magazine *Financial World* suggests that only five clubs are in real peril.

Second, the one useful suggestion they had for helping struggling franchises was to impose a "salary cap." This was not a smart move, tactically and historically. What a salary cap really means is a restriction on free agency, a player's right to sell his services to the highest bidder after six years on one

team. That right was achieved after years of legal combat and is fully consistent with the same market principles the owners profess to worship. It was dumb to ask the players to give it up.

Third, they failed to zero in on the players' main vulnerability: a mechanism known as salary arbitration, under which a player can submit his demands to an "impartial" referee who, history suggests, decides in favor of the player or splits the difference — however limited the player's skills. This device has done at least as much as free agency to drive salaries of mediocre players to unrealistic levels.

The players do not invite sympathy. The lowest of the low makes \$109,000 a year, a sum that would make most Americans very happy. On the whole they are a greedy, uncommunicative bunch who now charge little kids \$7 for an autograph. But their biggest mistake was not telling their humorless negotiator, Donald Fehr, to step into the intellectual void left by the owners — voluntarily relinquishing arbitration, for example, in exchange for which the owners would arrange to share revenues among the rich and poor clubs.

That way, the players would have announced that they care almost as much about the game as they do about themselves. Maybe then the owners would have said the same thing. Wouldn't that have mended some hearts?

Take-It-or-Leave-It Health Votes

The health care bill introduced in the House by a bipartisan group of conservative Democrats and moderate Republicans is a disappointment. It falls far short of universal coverage and goes only partway toward creating competitive health care markets that might control costs.

The bill offered by the majority leader, Richard Gephardt — the only other bill that has a chance to pass — is also badly designed: it could eventually destroy private insurance and put everyone's health care under a Medicare-like program subject to the whims of Congressional committees.

Yet under rules of debate that the leadership is on the verge of adopting it would be extremely difficult to make either bill better.

Under the proposed "King of the Hill" procedure, health bills will be voted upon in preset order, with Mr. Gephardt's leadership bill apt to go last. Several bills might pass or all of them might fail. But of those approved, whichever passes last will be declared the victor — even if a bill passed earlier had more yes votes. Worse still, no bill could be amended, unless the sponsors endorsed the amendment.

This procedure makes it likely that the House will either pass no bill or a defective bill whose worst features cannot be changed. To avoid that fate, the leadership needs to adopt rules that would allow members to amend bills so that debate in the House matches the constructive process now taking place in the Senate.

The bipartisan group started with a bill written by Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, and made it significantly worse. Republicans extracted heavy concessions because they knew that Mr. Cooper was

unwilling to jump ship to join forces with Mr. Gephardt.

The bipartisan bill does not fix the Cooper bill's major flaw — its lack of an employer mandate or any other way to move to universal coverage. The bill waters down Mr. Cooper's market reforms: for example, it eliminates his proposed tax on high-cost policies, an essential feature of a bill that purports to use market forces to control costs. The bill eliminates tax hikes, even one on tobacco, so that it generates little money to provide subsidies to the poor. In part that is why the bill would leave more than 20 million — at least 10 percent of the population — uninsured.

Still, the group left intact some of the good features of the Cooper bill. The bipartisan bill would, for example, require employers that decide to help pay their workers' premiums to give all workers the same amount instead of spending more to subsidize workers who choose expensive policies. The bill would also eventually require states to set up purchasing cooperatives wherever private parties do not create one; cooperatives are the key to driving hard bargains with health plans to keep costs down.

So far, fortunately, neither bill has nearly enough votes to pass. A possible way out of the impasse is to combine the best of both bills. Take the employer mandate from Mr. Gephardt and the market reforms from the bipartisan bill. Then go further by improving the market reforms.

But before the House can begin to create an acceptable bill, members need the freedom to amend the bills that their leaders will put before them. If the leadership insists on imposing King of the Hill procedures, the outcome will be anything but lordly.

Editorial Notebook

The Doctrine Nobody Can Define

When the Clinton Administration sought United Nations approval to intervene militarily in Haiti, it was instantly accused of undermining that holy of holies, the Monroe Doctrine. This is a tried and true way of gaining shocked attention since most Americans have no idea what the doctrine is, but nevertheless are certain that upholding it is a Good Thing.

In fact, there is no single definition of the doctrine, which has meant different things over the years and most assuredly was not originally a license for invasions.

The doctrine that bears James Monroe's name grew out of a Cabinet discussion in 1823 when the President sought approval for a bold warning against European meddling in the Americas. But he also wanted to intervene in behalf of Greeks, who were then rebelling against Ottoman rule, by sending a diplomatic mission to Athens. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams was vehemently opposed, and made his case privately the next day.

"The ground that I wish to take is earnest remonstrance against the interference of the European powers by force with South America, but to disclaim all interference on our part with Europe; to make an American cause, and adhere inflexibly to that."

Adams's counsel prevailed. The doctrine as set forth in Monroe's annual message to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823, indeed warned European powers that any attempt to extend their system in this hemisphere would be viewed as "dangerous to our peace and safety." But there was a vital corollary, namely that "Our policy in regard to Europe" remains unchanged, "which is, not to interfere." No mention was made of sending a mission to Athens.

According to Thomas Bailey and other diplomatic historians, the doctrine in fact expressed long-existing American ideas: nonentanglement, nonintervention, no transfer of territory and the optimistic conviction that this hemisphere is an empire of liberty. Moreover, Monroe's unilateral declaration did not prescribe any specific enforcement measures. Thus when Britain ignored the doctrine in 1833 and grabbed the Falkland Islands, the U.S. pragmatically acquiesced. President Polk in the 1840's then added that the doctrine was confined to North America, conced-

How Monroe's Message Became a Political Icon

ing Britain new colonies in Central America.

The conveniently elastic doctrine was stretched another way in 1905, when Theodore Roosevelt attached a famous corollary, asserting that the seizure of custom houses to settle money claims was the hemispheric prerogative of the U.S., flowing from Monroe's words. There followed the era of the Big Stick and "dollar diplomacy," when U.S. Marines were routinely sent to collect debts and to teach Latin Americans (in Woodrow Wilson's words) to "elect good men."

Hence the sigh of relief elsewhere in the Americas when Franklin D. Roosevelt called back the Marines and proclaimed the advent of the Good Neighbor Policy, whose principles were enshrined in the 1947 Rio Pact. This treaty, ratified 72 to 1 by the U.S. Senate, provides for the collective action of all contracting nations against an armed attack on any American nation, from any quarter, and thus multilateralized the Monroe Doctrine.

In extreme circumstances, the U.S. may still feel compelled to protect vital interests unilaterally. But to elevate this necessity into a sacred right bestowed by James Monroe is to accept the very sphere-of-influence principle that led the Soviet Union to invade Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Afghanistan in 1979. That, too, found its nebulous rationalization in the form of a doctrine, that is, the Brezhnev Doctrine, which pronounced the march of Communism irreversible.

"If you want a war," the conservative social scientist William Graham Sumner wrote in 1903, "nourish a doctrine. Doctrines are the most frightful tyrants to which men are ever subject, because doctrines get inside a man's own reason...."

"Somebody asks you with astonishment and horror whether you do not believe in the Monroe Doctrine.... You do not know what it is, but you do not dare to say you do not, because you understand it is one of those things which every good American is bound to believe in. Now when any doctrine arrives at that degree of authority, the name of it is a club which any demagogue may swing over you at any time and apropos of anything."

Wise and timeless advice. KARL E. MEYER

What's Wrong With a Voluntary Health Plan

To the Editor:

Many in the debate about health care reform and opponents of the employer mandate have argued that large numbers of small businesses that provide no health insurance would voluntarily do so if insurance reform simply made health benefits accessible and more affordable.

The evidence is that they are wrong. It includes the following:

• State health insurance reforms designed to make health insurance more accessible and affordable have had little impact on coverage.

• An experiment by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to subsidize health insurance for small employers found very little interest among small businesses.

• Surveys of small businesses (by our organization and others) tell us that most employers that don't provide insurance don't want to buy it at any price.

Strong evidence that a voluntary policy won't do much to reduce the numbers of uninsured comes from a University of Michigan survey of employers with fewer than 25 employees in seven cities. Only 26 percent of those employers not providing health insurance say they want to provide it, while 61 percent say they are not interested in doing so.

A further problem is that the percentage of American workers who have health care coverage from private employers has been falling — from 62 percent in 1988 to 58 percent in 1993, according to statistics from the Department of Labor — as employers use more contract and uninsured workers.

The overwhelming weight of evidence is that in the absence of a mandate (whether an employer or an employee mandate), the number of uninsured private sector employees will fall little or not at all, and may even increase.

There may be other good reasons to oppose a mandatory policy, but to argue that we can substantially reduce the number of the uninsured with a voluntary policy is wishful thinking.

BUMPHREY TAYLOR
Chairman & Chief Exec. Officer
Louis Harris & Associates
New York, Aug. 4, 1994

No Retreat in Europe

To the Editor:

In "Unfair to Pizza Hut" (letter, July 30), John A. McCulloch states that "the Health Care Reform Project and its supporters distort the truth in an attempt to lead us down the path from which many European countries are retreating."

I live in Europe and see no retreat from total health care coverage — meaning that monthly salary deductions cover all medical expenses. No movement opposes this system, which some Americans call "socialism" and Europeans call "medicine."

It is curious that private insurers manage to compete in Europe with single-payer systems. In Madrid, my \$43 monthly premium to British-owned Sanitas is all I pay for medical treatments, and there is a wide choice of doctors.

LEROY FERGUSON
Kittery, Me., Aug. 5, 1994

Tax Credit Is Fairer

To the Editor:

Re "The Senate's Promising Health Bill" (editorial, Aug. 3): Senator George J. Mitchell's health bill



fails to eliminate a regressive tax subsidy and thus discriminates against the self-employed. This is a correctable defect.

One hundred percent of health care premiums paid by employers for their employees are tax-free to em-

ployees; only 25 percent of the premiums paid by the self-employed are deductible. The Clinton proposal, as well as most other proposals, would end this discrimination by allowing the self-employed to deduct 100 percent of their premiums.

However, while Senator Mitchell's plan continues the 100 percent tax subsidy to the employed, it raises the subsidy to the self-employed to only 50 percent.

The right answer would be to eliminate tax subsidies based on employment status. If Congress is unable to eliminate these subsidies, a less regressive solution would be to give individuals a tax credit, rather than tax-free income or a tax deduction.

For example, the tax benefit of a \$5,000 tax-free premium to a highly paid executive is about \$2,000 in after-tax dollars, whereas the tax benefit for a low-paid employee in the 15 percent tax bracket is only \$750. A fairer method would be to give everyone a tax credit equal to 20 percent, or \$1,000.

STEPHEN A. HOCHMAN
White Plains, Aug. 4, 1994

Bureaucracy's Triumph

To the Editor:

For several semesters I was in charge of student groups in Hungary when it was a socialist state. I thus had ample firsthand experience of the evils of a socialist health care system. We had high-level connections, so our students were treated promptly and efficiently. But we watched as the poor Hungarians waited hours on endless lines to meet with countless, faceless bureaucrats and fill out the same forms and answer the same questions again and again.

Recently, back in the United States, my wife went to one of our best metropolitan-area hospitals for two surgical procedures. This time we had no high-level connections. What did she face? Hours of waiting on endless lines to meet with countless, faceless bureaucrats and fill out the same forms and answer the same questions again and again. We need not fear that the evils of socialized medicine will arrive at our shores. They are here. DENIS F. SULLIVAN
Locust Valley, L.I., Aug. 5, 1994

Deciding Who Lives And Dies in Rwanda

To the Editor:

Re "Rwanda's Lottery of Life and Death" (The Week in Review, July 31): Doctors who practice in the United States rarely have to deal with the problem of whom to choose for treatment when confronted with a vast number of seriously injured and ill patients. Dr. Nimet El-Iani, the physician in the orphanage outside of Goma, Zaire, says, "They all deserve an equal chance."

Unfortunately, they do not have an equal chance. Those patients who are most seriously ill and injured are doomed from the start, and others with lesser problems will probably survive even if they are not given immediate care.

The essential question for the triage physician to answer is which of these poor unfortunates have a chance, for which our immediate care will make a difference and permit their survival?

I was a surgeon with a tank battalion in North Africa and Italy during World War II, serving as first echelon of medical care for soldiers who were wounded in combat. I had the experience on several occasions of being confronted with an overwhelming number of casualties who were brought to my first-aid station, more than I could possibly handle.

I believe me, it was not easy. I sometimes dream about it and wonder how often I was wrong in my choices. My heart goes out to medical relief workers confronting the devastation in Rwanda.

JACK LEVINE, M.D.
Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1994

No Need to Replace Whitewater Counsel

To the Editor:

The delay of Congress in re-enacting the Independent Counsel Act has created unnecessary embarrassment in the Whitewater investigation for the Special Division of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit, for the Attorney General, and for the independent counsels, Robert F. Fiske Jr. and Kenneth W. Starr.

This year, Attorney General Janet Reno appointed Mr. Fiske as independent counsel to investigate and, if necessary, prosecute possible crimes relating to a complex series of facts now known as Whitewater. He has at work a staff of lawyers, accountants and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. He has completed two phases of his assignment and filed a partial final report with the Special Division.

A substantial part of Mr. Fiske's responsibility remains to be completed — the underlying Arkansas activities related to Whitewater and possible regulatory action.

Mr. Fiske was assured independence in completing his work. Justice Department regulations (Section 600.1) provide that an independent counsel can only be removed for good cause, physical disability, mental incapacity or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of his duties.

After Congress finally re-enacted the Independent Counsel Act, the Attorney General petitioned the Special Division to select Mr. Fiske as its appointee. Mr. Fiske was an outstanding United States Attorney, a former president of the American College of Trial Lawyers and a litigator of competence and independence. The Attorney General's petition

placed the Special Division in a difficult position by seeming to present it with a candidate. Should the Special Division nevertheless have ratified Mr. Fiske's appointment — rather than forcing his resignation? This problem has been complicated by the partisan character of Mr. Starr, the able lawyer, the Special Division decided to appoint.

The country would have been better served if the Special Division had appointed Mr. Fiske. The slight to its independence of selection would not have been damaging, in this case or as a precedent. Congress had specifically authorized the appointment. The court's suggestion that Mr. Fiske's appointment would create an appearance of conflict of interest seems farfetched.

By appointing someone else the Special Division has thrust upon the country the consequences of an interrupted investigation.

The Special Division has replaced an undisputedly independent investigator and prosecutor with an undisputedly partisan, whose Washington experience was developed first as counselor to President Reagan's Attorney General and then as President Bush's Solicitor General. He has been an apologist for those who intimidate abortion clinics. He has seriously considered running for the Republican nomination for the Senate.

Mr. Starr has had no experience as a prosecutor. To permit such an appointee to take over Mr. Fiske's work undermines the independent counsel process.

LAWRENCE E. WALSH
Oklahoma City, Aug. 10, 1994
The writer was independent counsel in the Iran-contra investigation.

'Forrest Gump' Tries to Turn Back Clock but Distorts Our Past

To the Editor:

Re "It's 'Forrest Gump' vs. Bar Mitzvah" (The Week in Review, July 31): And I thought I was the only anti-Gump gump.

What really bothers me is the movie's attempt to pass for social history. I'm 22 years old, have a bachelor's degree in history and am a political moderate, in some ways a conservative. Yet to me "Forrest Gump" seems downright reactionary.

"Forrest Gump" pulls off a bit of legerdemain to rewrite history aimed at the hearts of those cultural rightists — of any political party — who believe that the American body and soul have been allowed to stray too far since the end of World War II.

The title character reaches prosperity via down-home values. His route is set against the way of self-destruction through decadence of characters who are dedicated to social change or to fulfillment through sensuality. Thus "Forrest Gump" soars on the winds of public opinion. The movie rides the strength-

through-virtue bandwagon by contrasting the lives of its main characters, Forrest Gump and Jenny Curran. Although handicapped by an I.Q. of 75, Forrest succeeds through values he learned from his Southern churchgoing mother. He makes his mark on the American cultural landscape by the success of Elvis Presley and John Lennon, conscientiously reminding us of their untimely deaths. The purveyors of American pop culture are doomed without Forrest's moral backbone.

So, unfortunately, is Jenny. Forrest's childhood friend. She shows a rebellious streak by posing for Playboy, protesting the Vietnam War and experimenting with sex and drugs.

The result? She becomes one of the first victims of AIDS, but at least acknowledges responsibility for it ("I was sick," she confesses).

"Forrest Gump," for all its artistic merit, is a placebo aimed at a new generation fearful of crime on the streets and sex on television. Reversing "Catch-22" and other movies that tried to expose the hypocrisy of the American mainstream, "Forrest Gump" portrays every agent of American social change since 1945 as a fool or lunatic. An Abbie Hoffman-like character speaking before a crowd of antiwar demonstrators is remarkable, in Forrest's narration, only for his fondness for profanity.

"Forrest Gump" makes it seem easy to solve America's social ills by turning back the clock to an imaginary time when we were fed a strict diet of God, family and country, when nice girls didn't, and when the police weren't required to read your rights.

MAX LINDENMAN
New York, Aug. 5, 1994

'Being There' Revisited

To the Editor:

Russell Baker, in his Aug. 2 column, concludes that Forrest Gump is O.J. Simpson. Surely, instead, he is a remake of Chance Gardiner from Jerzy Kosinski's 1971 novel, "Being There."

HELEN BAROLINI
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1994

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In America

BOB HERBERT

The Embarrassing Collapse of the Crime Bill

Eroditto Musse Jr. is a big fellow, 19 years old, with a neat mustache and short brown hair. He lives in Brooklyn, in a neighborhood in which both drugs and guns are more plentiful than fresh air. He's a nice fellow, but he's not the sort of person that Newt Gingrich or the National Rifle Association cares anything about. If Eroditto were to take, say, a bullet in the head — well, who would notice? Certainly not Newt. To the big shots in Washington, Eroditto's a nobody, a poor kid in a poor neighborhood. He's not even a blip on the radar screen of America's ruling elite.

Eroditto came to mind last week as I watched the pathetic crime-fighting efforts of the White House and Congress collapse in an embarrassing heap. When the crime bill — which

Frank Rich is on vacation.

was no prize — was scuttled, Mr. Gingrich seemed almost to dance with delight. A punishment had been inflicted on the President, and for the boorish Mr. Gingrich that was cause for celebration. Forget about the implications for the victims of violent crime in America. Forget about the likes of Eroditto Musse Jr.

Eroditto and a friend, Mariano Esquilin, also 19, came by my office not too long ago. I spoke to each, separately, about his life. The conversations were like the long emotional talks I had back in the 1960's with close friends, about the same age, who had been in combat in Vietnam.

"My primary concern," said Eroditto, "is just staying alive. That's the rough part. I didn't think, when I was growing up, that it could get this bad. I've lost 19 friends."

"I was 12 when I first witnessed a

murder. It was right in front of me, right out on the sidewalk. We lived in East Flatbush then. I knew the guy who killed the person. He came right up to him and shot him in the back of the head. I just ran up the stairs. I was shocked. I told the cops I didn't know nothing."

"I was 14 the first time a friend of mine got killed. We called him Tazz. He moved to New Jersey, but he came back to Brooklyn and he got shot up. He died, and then suddenly people just started dying, to tell you the truth."

Eroditto paused and turned absent-mindedly toward the window. He took a deep breath. "After a while," he said, "you just don't cry anymore. You just hold it in. You just gotta make sure it doesn't happen to you."

Mariano Esquilin is tall and thin and a bearer of hair-raising stories delivered in a matter-of-fact tone.

"Crime happens every other minute," he said. "You could be coming out of the grocery store and just catch a stray bullet. Last year I got shot myself. May 4. A young kid on a bicycle, no older than 15 or 16, pulled a .380

While Congress fiddles, the slaughter goes on.

automatic from his waist and began shooting. I don't know why. Nobody said nothing to him. Maybe somebody stared at him."

He pointed to the bridge of his nose.

"The second shot hit me, right here. It hit this bone here and came out the nostril."

He told about a night when he and several friends went to a club and shooting erupted. "People were being thrown out because you couldn't wear hats in the club. There was a conflict over who would get their money back. I heard about eight shots. One guy was on the floor. He was dead. My friend, Andre, got shot in the face. The bullet hit the jaw bone and traveled to his spinal cord. He's paralyzed."

"I have several friends who were shot. Some survived. When I see so many things happening to my friends, and what happened to me, I think to myself that I am tired of living this way."

While the politicians in Washington are exploring absurd new depths of

ineffectiveness and ineptitude, the slaughter of Americans, especially the urban young, continues unabated. At times, the deaths seem to come in waves. In the Bronx last Monday night two boys, both 17, were shot to death in a dispute. Their names were Derek Valentine and Heath Christopher Simmons. In the Bronx last Tuesday night two boys, ages 18 and 19, were shot to death in a dispute. Their names were Floyd Ferguson and Granville Gordon. It goes on and on.

Eroditto Musse Jr. told me: "I feel like I'm trapped in a cage and can't get out with all this violence going on. I wish somebody could do something."

What our leaders in Washington did was cobble a crime bill together that was no great shakes to begin with, and then they couldn't even pass that.

By Arthur C. Clarke

At 0946 G.M.T. on the morning of 11 September, in the exceptionally beautiful summer of the year 2077, most of the inhabitants of Europe saw a dazzling fireball appear in the eastern sky. ... Moving at 50 kilometers a second, a thousand tons of rock and metal impacted on the plains of northern Italy, destroying in a few flaming moments the labor of centuries. The cities of Padua and Verona were wiped from the face of the Earth; and the last glories of Venice sank forever beneath the sea as the waters of the Adriatic came thundering landward after the hammer blow from space. ...

After the initial shock, mankind reacted with a determination and a unity that no earlier age could have shown. Such a disaster, it was realized, might not occur again for a thousand years — but it might occur tomorrow. ... So began Project Spaceguard. — "Rendezvous with Rama," 1973

Soon after the last fragments of the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 crashed into Jupiter last month, the monsoon skies above my home in Colombo cleared momentarily and I hurried to set up my 14-inch Celestron telescope. I didn't really expect to see anything, so I could hardly believe my eyes when I clearly observed a line of dark bruises spread out across the planet's southern hemisphere.

Some imaginative souls suggested that the comet might have a catastrophic impact on Jupiter, but its effect will be largely cosmetic. And it will certainly have no effect on Earth, despite the inevitable "warnings" by religious fanatics. But the spectacular collision between the newly discovered

sors lied than that stones fell from the sky." Certainly no one could have imagined how quickly and how dramatically a cosmic event so apparently removed from everyday affairs would become prime-time news.

In view of the number of collisions that have taken place in this century alone — most notably, a comet or asteroid that exploded in 1908 in Siberia with the force of 20 hydrogen bombs — there is a very good case for a global survey of the possible danger, particularly as the shared cost among nations would be negligible compared to most national defense budgets. (Incidentally, historians might also be advised to undertake some surveying. Just as the numerous meteor-impact craters on Earth were never found until we started looking for them, there may have been disasters in history that have been misinterpreted. Sodom and Gomorrah have a good claim to be meteorite casualties; how many others are there?)

Many people would probably prefer not to know of impending cosmic doom, if nothing could be done to avert it. Yet given sufficient warning time — which we hope Spaceguard would provide — we should be able to develop the technology necessary to ward off, or even destroy, such intruders from outer space.

There are at least three ways in which oncoming asteroids, or their cometary cousins, might be deflected. The first is the brute force approach: nuke the beast. A sufficiently large bomb — probably in the gigaton class, or the equivalent of about a billion tons of high explosive — could split an intruder into many fragments. This would not necessarily be a good thing, because some of the pieces might still head straight toward us. The atmosphere, however, would burn up most of the smaller fragments, and at least instead of massive devastation in one area there might be minimal damage spread over numerous sites.

Needless to say, such a pre-emptive strike is advocated by enthusiastic and currently underemployed bomb designers. Perhaps a better solution is one I adopted in another novel, "The Hammer of God," in which a potential killer asteroid is detected a year before it will collide with Earth, giving astronauts barely enough time to make a rendezvous and deflect it into a harmless orbit by mounting rocket thrusters on its surface.

Given enough warning time — at least several years — this could be done with very modest amounts of power. An initial deflection of only a few centimeters, at the beginning of a multimillion-kilometer journey, could insure that the asteroid steered well clear of us.

Although the orbit of a solid body like an asteroid can be calculated centuries in advance (once the object has been discovered), the orbit of a comet is so unpredictable that it is impossible to calculate its path more than a few years in advance.

First, find them. Then find a way to deflect them.

comet with the solar system's largest planet has brought sudden new attention to a genuine threat: the chance that a rogue comet or asteroid could strike Earth, with possibly devastating consequences.

As a result, the fictional "Project Spaceguard" I described in my 1973 novel has now begun in reality — if Congress approves an amendment to the 1994 NASA authorization bill requesting the space agency to identify and catalogue within 10 years "the orbital characteristics of all comets and asteroids greater than one kilometer in diameter in orbit around the Sun that cross the orbit of the Earth."

Though this amendment was prompted by the Shoemaker-Levy comet, it is really the result of an "International Near-Earth-Object Detection Workshop" organized by NASA in 1992. With a nod to "Rendezvous with Rama," the official report of this workshop was entitled the Spaceguard Survey.

I wonder what Thomas Jefferson would have thought of these developments, in view of his famous remark on hearing of a meteorite landing in New England: "I'd rather believe that two Yankee profes-

Arthur C. Clarke, author of "2001: A Space Odyssey," invented the communications satellite.

Killer Comets Are Out There. Now What?



Employer Mandate? We Already Have One

By Michael S. Dukakis

As the nation follows the great debate in Congress over health care reform, one issue stands out: will we require all employers to contribute to the cost of insurance for the company's workers and their families? Listening to the critics of the so-called employer mandate, one would think the nation was facing the issue for the first time.

In fact, requiring employers to contribute to the cost of maintaining the social welfare of their workers is very much a part of American tradition. It began in Massachusetts and Wisconsin earlier in this century with workers' compensation and unemployment compensation, both of

which were subsequently embraced by Congress.

Then came Social Security and Medicare. And virtually all Americans agree that employers should be required to pay a decent minimum wage and observe acceptable standards of occupational safety and health.

At every stage, when it has been suggested that employers bear some of the responsibility for these costs, the same arguments have been made over and over again. It will be an intolerable burden on small businesses. It will result in a devastating loss of jobs. It will stifle entrepreneurship. Each time the critics have been wrong.

Now we are told by opponents of the bills submitted by the Democratic leaders of Congress, Representative Richard Gephardt and Senator George Mitchell, that we really don't need to require all employers to contribute to their employees' health insurance because so many of them already do, and that a patchwork of insurance reforms and subsidies for low-income people can get us close to universal coverage.

Once again they are wrong. Not only will reforms without an employer mandate increase the cost of health insurance for employers who provide coverage and for their employees, failing to require all businesses and workers to contribute to

Businesses that insure workers pay the freight for those that don't.

the cost of insurance will continue to saddle responsible employers with a kind of tax on every premium they pay. This hidden tax represents the cost of free care for the employees of businesses who refuse to provide coverage for their workers.

The Massachusetts experience is a

HEALTH CARE SECOND OPINIONS

An occasional series.

case in point. In April 1988, as Governor I signed a universal health care bill designed to do for Massachusetts what Hawaii has so successfully done since 1974 — provide health insurance for every Massachusetts worker and his or her family and for people who might be temporarily unemployed or suffer from a serious disability that makes it virtually impossible to buy affordable coverage. (Hawaii, which requires employers to pay at least half their workers' insurance costs, boasts the highest percentage of insured residents of any state: 96 percent.)

Massachusetts carried out those provisions of the bill that provided for coverage of the disabled, students and the unemployed, and today, thanks to the 1988 law, nearly 100,000 residents have health insurance who didn't have it before.

Unfortunately, we provided for a phase-in of the employer mandate some four years after the effective date of the law, and Gov. William Weld has done his best to kill or delay its implementation.

In the meantime, he has continued to impose an 8.5 percent tax on certain hospital charges to pay for the free care that hospitals and community health centers provide to uninsured workers and their families.

Ultimately, a tax is included in the premiums paid by employers and their employees who do insure. And today that tax amounts to an additional burden on responsible employers and their employees of \$355 million a year, up some \$20 million in the past two years alone.

Actually, the tax in Massachusetts is a lot lower than it is in most states. In states with much larger numbers of uninsured workers, the free-care tax on businesses that provide insurance can run as high as 20 to 30 percent.

Unless all businesses and their employees contribute to the cost of health care, the burden of paying for the

uninsured will continue to go up as more and more workers lose their coverage.

Earlier this year, the Labor Department released figures showing that the number of employers who cover their workers has been dropping steadily since 1988.

In short, we have a hidden employer mandate today. It is forcing responsible businesses to pay for health care for their competitors. It is making it increasingly difficult for small businesses who want to insure their employees to do so. And it is grossly unfair.

That is why I hope Congress will learn from our mistakes here in Massachusetts. Requiring all employers and their employees to contribute to the cost of health insurance is the fairest and most effective way to achieve a goal everyone can support — comprehensive health insurance for all Americans that can never be taken away.

STAGE VIEW: Mark Gevisser

South African Theater Faces a New World

When Nelson Mandela gave his inaugural address in May, he elicited the loudest applause when he — a man who spent 27 years in prison — said, "Let's forget the past! What's done is done."

Appropriately enough, the cultural event that immediately followed the new president's call to collective amnesia was entitled "Many Cultures, One Nation," an extravaganza epic in its multicultural proportions: hundreds of sangomas (traditional healers) pouring onto the stage in Pretoria clashing clay pots of bubbling substances; a classical ballet company dancing a spirited African interpretation of Ravel's "Bolero"; jaunty Afrikaner accordion music fused into rhythmic township mbaqanga riffs; classical Indian dancers floating across the huge outdoor platform to Johnny Clegg's White Zulu rhythms; snatches of Shostakovich.

It was National Reconciliation in motion. Despite the fact that it soon blurred into a parade of superficial cultural styles, it did give South Africans — trapped for so long in the fixed apartheid identities to which they were so arbitrarily assigned — a glossy song-and-dance dream of what they could be.

Is this to be a model for post-apartheid theater? In other parts of Africa, the post-colonial state has often employed culture to affirm national identity. Grand theaters are erected amid the squalor, at which the new elite sup on the images of the harmony and unity that independence has wrought.

But South African culture, and specifically its world-renowned theater, has a particular history that confounds such easy, and pyrrhic, solutions. In the past, it found its voice as a vehicle for protest against apartheid. Now, at the putative moment of liberation, South African theater is confronted with a difficult problem: it, too, has to find a new voice while not forsaking its rich past.

The legacy of "Sarafina!" lives on. Its pastiche of political anger and Broadway-style musical inlay, fused into a form of struggle-minstrelsy that has proven to be immensely lucrative, has become the overbearing model for how black South African theater should be made. At this year's annual Community Theater Showcase in Johannesburg, there was even a production consisting of a

cannot afford to let her be a new person. Change is threatening, especially when it gives those under your power the possibility of a new world." And so they tell the salesman of Queen's past, and he flees. It is a dark, claustrophobic drama, for there seems to be no way out for Queen.

"Nongogo" opened in late July in Johannesburg at the Civic Theater. Playing there at the very same time was Mr. Fugard's latest work, "My Life." While Mr. Mofokeng chose an early Fugard play to make a point about history, Mr. Fugard — the grand old (white) man of anti-apartheid theater — is himself grappling with post-apartheid reality in a radically different way.

In a clean break with his well-wrought allegories of racial conflict, Mr. Fugard has returned to the workshop-style collaborative theater that made him famous in the 1970's, but this time with an uncharacteristic beatitude. In "My Life," he has put five young women — one white, one Indian, one "Coloured" and two black — on the stage and simply allowed them to perform extracts from their diaries, filled with adolescent hope and naiveté.

Mr. Fugard talks of "My Life" as "a hugely liberating rebirth" and links himself quite self-consciously to the bigger renaissance taking place in South Africa: "My 40 years as a writer have coincided perfectly with the 40 years of official apartheid, and I've ended up like a conditioned rat with a series of responses to bells and sounds, to uniforms and to government. And these conditioned reflexes are of no use to me in the future. Political and social reality in this country has changed totally, so if I want to go on functioning as a truly living writer, I've got to start again, in the same way this country is starting again."

He is frequently irritated by foreigners, he says, who ask him what he is going to write about now that apartheid is dead. "It's as if I've lost my capital, my subject. I'm a storyteller about desperate people, and, God knows, there are going to be enough desperate people in South Africa to keep me in business for a long time to come."

But "My Life" — in stark contrast to "Nongogo" — is anything but desperate. Mr. Fugard has fashioned from these stories an allegory for reconciliation, one that is to be found not in the narrative of the drama but in its making: on stage, the young



The Handspring Puppet Company of South Africa in "Wozeck on the Highveld," to be performed in September in New York.

coincide with the April elections. The play, written by Malcolm Purkey, is set in the Johannesburg neighborhood of Sophiatown in the early 1950's, a much mythologized place of racial harmony, a cradle of the black intelligentsia and one of South Africa's few cultural melting pots. In 1955, the authorities destroyed Sophiatown and forcibly removed all its black residents to Soweto. In the play, a young Jewish woman moves in to a black Sophiatown household.

That this chestnut was revived as the Market's "election special" says much about a longing among many South Africans for earlier, more hopeful times. How ironic that at the moment of liberation we should be moved by a white woman living with black people in the bad days of early apartheid; that we should find comfort, not in possibilities of tomorrow but in the struggles of yesterday.

Sophiatown was also the context, at Grahamstown, of two successful dramas: Mr. Mofokeng's "Nongogo" and "The Suit," an adaptation of a famous story by Can Themba, one of Sophiatown's Damon Runyonesque bards.

"The Suit" was directed by Barney Simon, a founder of the Market Theater. It is a beautiful and taut little drama about marital infidelity; a drama to which Sophiatown really is quite incidental. So why place it there at all? Why not contemporize it? Mr. Simon responds that "Sophiatown was a rich part of our history. It's not just that it was full of glamour, but that it was a time with attitude. When you look at the famous photographs of the era, there's an attitude that says, 'We are here! Take notice of us!' Sophiatown offered black people so many possibilities. That's something we need to reclaim."

What "The Suit" reclaims, in fact, is quite different — the private space of black South Africans; a space reduced to inhuman proportions and set off-limits by apartheid. Like another recent Simon production, "So What's New?" — a sitcom by the black playwright Fatima Dike about township women and their obsession with American soap operas — it reclaims the living room, the kitchen table, the kitchen sink.

The South African performance tradition is theatrical rather than naturalistic, says Carol Steinberg, a lecturer in drama at Witwatersrand University. "It's as though we've been dominated by the 'Waiting for Godot' stream of radical theater rather than the 'Look Back in Anger' one. We've never really been into the living room of black working-class consciousness. We've been too busy out on the streets, fighting for freedom."

Most important for her is the possibility for such theater to deal with relations between men and women, through an exploration of the politics of domesticity in a way that the machismo of protest theater never could.

Community theater, too, is beginning to see the birth of the domestic impulse. At this year's Community Theater Showcase there was much

more emphasis on local issues: plays about sexual harassment, child abuse, housing, unemployment, AIDS.

But while the themes of community theater might be moving indoors, the old imperatives of social responsibility remain; no community production

ends without a moral punch line. The reason for this is in no small part economic: resources are scant and educational theater brings sponsorship, space and ready-made audiences.

This is an issue professional theater must address, as well. Audiences

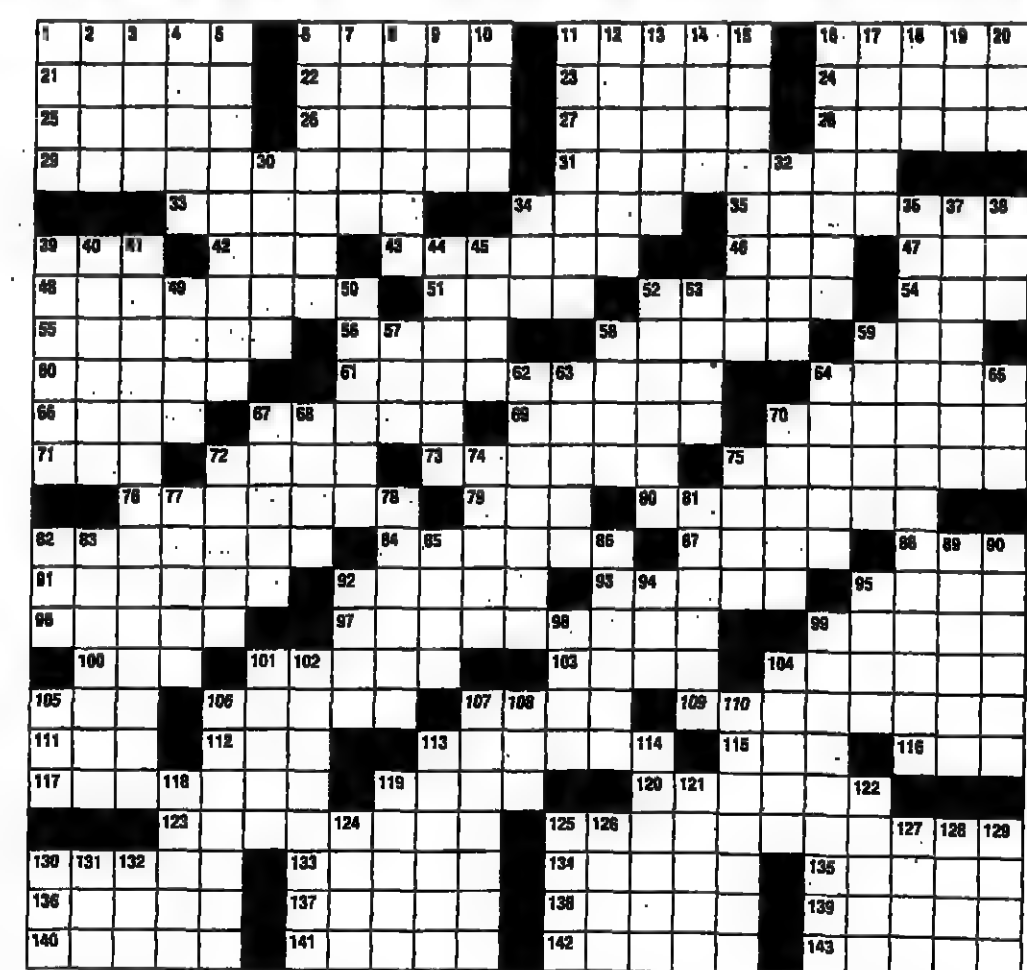
for serious theater are dwindling. Given housing, health care and education costs in a post-apartheid South Africa, it is going to be harder than ever to put demands on the state for financing arts that do not toe the line of "national reconciliation" or "reconstruction and development."

SPLAY

BY DEBORAH KATHRYN TROMBLEY / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

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- 139 Staudards
- 140 Chutzpah
- 141 "Swell"
- 142 Words between
- 143 Graylag or specklebelly
- 1 Mitg. of Congress
- 2 Make whole
- 3 Singer Fitzgerald
- 4 Warning sounds
- 5 Eagle flier
- 6 Start a Model T again
- 7 One of the Jetsons
- 8 Burns poem "To —"
- 9 Symbol of St. Mark
- 10 Patch
- 11 Having esthesia
- 12 The — Monster
- 13 Up and around
- 14 Claim
- 15 Settles snugly

- 16 Ordained
- 17 Visibly frightened
- 18 Map abbr.
- 19 Immediately
- 20 Bond, for one
- 30 — to the finish
- 32 Sneak
- 34 Rage
- 36 "Scornful book?"
- 37 Not G, PG, R or X
- 38 Life
- 39 Country homes
- 41 "Shah's palace?"
- 44 Relishes
- 45 Row
- 49 Prefix with type
- 50 Sonnet's end
- 52 Kind of ceremony
- 53 Tear
- 57 Siamang, e.g.
- 58 — "Good Men"
- 59 "Treasure Island" captain Billy
- 62 Besmirch
- 63 Polish
- 64 Burdens
- 65 Bluffs
- 67 Make — of (muddle)
- 68 7.92 inches
- 70 Overhang
- 72 Tabloid cover topic, maybe
- 74 Golfer's goals
- 75 Vitamin amts.
- 77 Mollify
- 78 Moves furiously
- 81 Patient one
- 82 Unsealed, in poetry
- 83 Affiance
- 85 — ex machina

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CHIC MORNA APR PLATED
 AONE IDEAL RAO JETHRO
 PNEUETOAKISS SATERN
 ASSNETTO NOSSY ACTIS
 STYIS AERTIE BOSCO
 FACTOR ANDAN FORTKNOX
 ALAE MUSTANGALLY TOR
 LAMS SOI HIBBY STAZA
 SIP JOHNEGUEAR TAREY
 END ELEE PRONE SHREDS
 ASTER SEGAL CAIRN
 DEVITO APRES PLAN TEB
 AMITY TOASKYLARK ATA
 NODE CARO OAR ILES
 ETA SEVENSAMURAL MOVE
 RECHARGE TROVE NAPPED
 STOLE CANTS PADRE OTRA
 CARVER CHEROKEENATION
 UPDATE TAL WINDS EDNA
 MESRIED HWY STONE DEEP



From left, Riana Jacobs, Busi Mthimune, Reshoketswa Maredi and Heather Leite in Athol Fugard's new play, "My Life."

group of young township actors lip-synching their way through the "Sarafina!" soundtrack.

The example might be extreme, but it is a graphic indicator of how the imperatives of protest theater have been commodified into formulaic conventions: the intense physicality; the burlesque comedy and mugged delivery; the revue mode of songs strung together along a thin plot; the direct address of the audience; the slavery-to-freedom narrative.

Can South African theater move from this ossified language of resistance into ways of dealing with post-apartheid reality? And if South African theater is compelled to celebrate a multicultural and democratic future, what on earth has it to do with the past?

Jerry Mofokeng, a prominent South African theater director and actor, has an answer. He chose to direct "Nongogo," one of Athol Fugard's first works, because of what it says about dealing with history. In the 1959 play, Queen, a black former prostitute turned tavern keeper, tries to escape her past by falling in love with a squeaky-clean salesman. But, notes Mr. Mofokeng, "the other men in her life, her pimps and her customers,

women talk about how suspicious of one another they initially were and of how the process of making a play together has changed their preconceptions and forged a model unity.

While most critics lauded Mr. Fugard's "new beginning," others saw it as a cop-out: an admission that he couldn't find his own words for South Africa's new reality.

Both "My Life" and "Nongogo" had their premieres in early July at the annual National Arts Festival in the Eastern Cape city of Grahamstown, an event that functions as an annual stock-taking of trends in South African performing arts.

While "My Life" offered "new beginnings," "Nongogo" was indicative of a more prevalent impulse at Grahamstown: that of reclamation, of finding models from the past that provide some guidance for the future. The stage for the process was set, perhaps, by a decision made by the Market Theater earlier this year. The Market has long been South Africa's protest-theater powerhouse: where audiences first integrated; where Mr. Fugard and Mfokeng Ngema ("Sarafina!") presented their work before taking it abroad. Despite the fact that it continues to sweep the local drama awards, it is, after the collapse of apartheid, still without subsidy and teetering on the edge of bankruptcy.

Faced with imminent collapse, the Market decided to revive the eight-year-old smash-hit "Sophiatown" to

Mark Gevisser, the southern Africa correspondent for The Nation, writes about culture for The Weekly Mail and Guardian in Johannesburg.

Beduin seek aid in the US

SUE FISHKOFF
NEW YORK

ALI SHIBLI was in New York recently, trying to drum up support for his Beduin village in Galilee.

Shibli is chairman of the local council that represents the 3,500 Beduin who live in Shibli - the village - located at the foot of Mount Tabor.

The Beduin who inhabit Shibli have roamed around Mount Tabor for more than 400 years, moving from tents into houses only 40 years ago.

The village's main source of income is its five-year-old Beduin Heritage Center, a tourist site that preserves the heritage of the Beduin tribes of Galilee. But the village's efforts to further develop its natural resources have been stymied by lack of funding, Shibli says.

"The government can only give so much," he shrugs. "The rest we have to find ourselves."

He was the sole Beduin representative in a group of 40 Israeli mayors invited to a five-day Sister Cities International Conference in July, in Louisville, Kentucky.

Shibli worked the conference assiduously, searching unsuccessfully for a city that would agree to "twin" with his village in a potentially lucrative political and economic arrangement.

Shibli also used the conference to promote his vision of the Beduin community as the natural bridge between Israeli Arabs and Jews. He pointed out proudly that his village was the only local council in Galilee that did not participate in any strike actions during the intifada.

He was selected to light the ceremonial beacon on Mt. Herzl on Independence Day 1992, an invitation he accepted with some unease. The village is in a somewhat precarious position vis-à-vis its Arab neighbors, he says.

"Our position is not easy," he says. "But if we teach the next generation how to live together in a democratic country of Arabs and Jews, that's the only way there will be peace in the land."



MEIR RONNEN © 99

Sleep alone for a good night's rest

ROGER HIGHFIELD
LONDON

IF you want a good night's sleep, kick your partner out of bed.

That is the advice of scientists, who have concluded that people sleep more restfully when alone, even though most couples think the opposite is true.

"The Royal Family has the right idea," said Francesca Pankhurst, of Loughborough University, England, who conducted the study. "If only we could all afford separate bedrooms, we would sleep better."

Working with Prof. James Horne, Pankhurst monitored the sleep of 46 pairs of bed partners for eight nights. The couples kept daily sleep logs and wore computerized devices that measured their movements in bed.

The devices register shifts in

body position, such as turning over, but not minor movements, such as shrugs or twitches. Most people shift positions 20 to 60 times a night.

The Loughborough team, which published its study in *Sleep*, the journal of the American Sleep Disorders Association and the Sleep Research Society, wanted to find out how often body movements in one partner triggered movement in the other, and whether age or gender made a difference.

It also examined the sleep of 56 people when their partners were away and compared these solitary nights with those when they were together.

Over-heating and battles for the duvet were more common causes of restlessness than snoring. The findings show that, when your

partner moves, your sleep is likely to be disrupted too. More than a third of all movements by one partner triggered a movement by the other within 30 seconds.

Because recordings were made during a 30-second period and almost all movements common to both partners occurred within the same period, Pankhurst and Horne were not able to determine whether one gender disturbed a partner's sleep more than the other. However, they did find that men tossed and turned more than women.

People evidently become used to sleeping with a particular partner over time, Pankhurst said. Couples who had slept together

for years were less disturbed by their mates than were younger couples. People also move less as they get older.

People whose partners were away for a night went to bed earlier and slept longer and more peacefully.

As a result, they caught up with deep sleep. "Maybe if you have the odd night sleeping on your own, you can recuperate," Pankhurst said.

But this objective evidence for the benefits of sleeping solo was at odds with the couples' beliefs. Most thought they slept better with their partners than without. More women than men reported that they felt more secure when sleeping with their partners.

More men than women reported that they slept better with their mates because they were

used to sleeping together.

"Social norms are for couples to sleep together," Pankhurst said. "Therefore if you don't sleep with your partner, it's seen as a bit odd."

Among couples of whom one or the other partners preferred to sleep alone, the reasons given included snoring, a partner's restlessness or the fact that he or she took up too much space.

The couples were from a representative sample of the population, ranging from 23 to 67 years old.

Eighty-four percent slept together in a double bed; 16 percent shared a king-size bed. Eighty percent had shared the same bed for more than five years, while 17 percent had slept together for only one to five years.

(The Daily Telegraph)

Color me deadly

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THE US Drug and Food Administration has recently banned certain children's crayons because they contain quantities of lead that make them unsafe.

The banned crayons are manufactured principally in Taiwan, where the USDA found in a series of tests that more than 70 percent of crayons from there and other Far Eastern factories exceeded the permissible levels of lead by as much as 300 percent.

The manufacturers exceed the limit for the same reason the parents purchase the crayons - they are cheaper.

It is easier to get sharp, definitive colors in wax-based pencils and crayons if a lead substrate is added than if it is not, thus making the manufacturing process easier and cheaper.

Not only do small children often chew on waxy crayons, but when using crayon pencils even older children are prone to lick the tip of the stick to get a sharper or deeper color.

The USDA also tested a wide range of more expensive crayons manufactured in the US and Western Europe, but found that none of those showed any degree of lead contamination.

It is unclear if the Health Ministry here is doing any such testing, since *The Jerusalem Post* has not received an answer to a query sent to them six weeks ago.

In the meantime it behooves the wise parent to stick to the American or Western European brands of art crayons and pencils.

We will notify our readers as soon as more information is received.

Lead poisoning appears in a variety of forms, some of them hard to detect until the damage to the nervous system is irreversible.

This is especially true for children whose nervous system is in a state of active development. In these circumstances, lead can lead to apathy, restlessness, dullness and a definite lowering of the IQ.

Some serious studies have shown that children who at age five were found to have increased levels of lead in their bodies were 70% more likely to become school dropouts than children with very low or negative lead exposure.

Apartment rental rights complicate estranged couple's dispute

LAW REPORT
ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before justices Eliezer Goldberg, Dalia Dornier, and Zvi Tal, in the matter of Zippora Kahana, petitioner, versus Eitan Kahana and others, respondents (H.C. 2421/93).

ZIPPORA Kahana, a divorcee, and her husband, Eitan, a cohen (a member of the priestly line), were married in a civil ceremony in Cyprus in 1963. They later lived in a rented apartment in Haifa as protected tenants under the Tenants Protection Law (Consolidated Version) of 1972.

In 1990, in anticipation of a divorce action, Zippora Kahana lodged a claim against her husband in Haifa District Court for maintenance and for a declaratory order that she was entitled to half the property specified in her claim.

The husband later lodged a claim against his wife in the Haifa District Rabbinical Court for a divorce, asking the court to hold that he was free to remarry, since his marriage to Zippora Kahana was unlawful. He did not connect the question of property to his claim.

The rabbinical court ordered the parties to be divorced. More-

over, since a divorced couple were not permitted to live in the same apartment, the court ordered them to separate immediately; the apartment was to remain with the party offering the other the higher sum as compensation for leaving.

The panel hearing the case included Rabbi Uriah who first expressed the view that since the marriage was unlawful, a divorce was unnecessary.

However, for the sake of unanimity, he later agreed to the divorce order.

Zippora Kahana appealed to the Supreme Rabbinical Appeals Court. She submitted, inter alia, that the Rabbinical District Court had no jurisdiction to order the vacation of an apartment occupied by the parties under a protected tenancy.

She also asked the court to disqualify Rabbi Uriah. Her grounds were that her husband, a physician, had treated the rabbi's wife, and he had specifically requested in his claim that the rabbi be included in the panel hearing his case.

The appeal was dismissed. Zippora Kahana then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set the appeals court judgment aside, both as to the disqualification of Rabbi Uriah and the question of jurisdiction.

JUSTICE TAL delivered the first judgment of the court. Any at-

tempt by a litigant to choose the judges who would sit in his case was clearly unacceptable, he said. In the present instance, however, there was no adequate reason to disqualify Rabbi Uriah.

Eitan Kahana had indeed treated the rabbi's wife, but when the matter was first mentioned to him he had no recollection of having done so. He had not treated her privately, but among many other patients in her health fund.

Moreover, the claim had been drafted by a petition writer, and he had suggested mentioning the rabbi because of his rulings that, in the case of an unlawful marriage, a divorce was unnecessary.

There was no bad faith in Eitan Kahana's conduct. A litigant who wanted a particular judge in order to prevent justice did not mention the matter in his claim, as he had.

Following an opinion by Chief Justice Shamgar, Justice Tal held that a judge should be disqualified only where there was a real possibility of his being prejudiced. There was no such possibility in this case.

On the question of jurisdiction, Justice Tal first quoted section 3 of the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction (Marriage and Divorce) Law of 1953 under which, in a suit for divorce between Jews, "a rabbinical court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any matter connected with such suit, including maintenance for the wife and the children of the couple."

Some matters, such as the custody of children, were naturally "connected with such suit," he continued.

Other matters, such as the division of the property, were only so connected if a party introduced them into his claim. Eitan had not done so in the present instance.

Citing precedents, including Goldman's case (*Selected Supreme Court Judgments* [English], Vol. III, p. 313), Justice Tal said it was possible that where the parties had not connected the question of the property with the divorce suit, the rabbinical court was not empowered to deal with that subject from the property aspect.

However, it was not only empowered but was also obliged to deal with it from the aspect of separating the parties after the divorce.

Quoting the Halacha, Justice Tal held that a divorced couple was even forbidden to live on the same courtyard or in the same guest house, let alone an apartment, and if they did so they had to be divorced again.

For this reason the rabbinical court had ordered them to separate against payment of adequate compensation to the one leaving. Rabbinic Court Judge Toledano had held that Eitan Kahana should leave since, as a cohen, he had no right to marry a divorcee.

The situation was difficult, even if the parties were joint owners of the apartment, Justice Tal said. It

was much more difficult if they were protected tenants, for then their both leaving the apartment would cause them serious financial loss.

This feature was stressed by the appeals court in its judgment. It pointed out that since they had equal rights in the apartment and could not continue to live together, the only solution was that one would leave and be properly compensated for his or her share of the apartment.

Justice Tal observed that the same result would follow even if the parties' rights as protected tenants were regarded as movables under the Movable Property Law of 1971, or as rights in land under the Land Law of 1969.

The only course which would save the parties serious loss was the one laid down by the rabbinical courts.

Justice Tal then pointed out that there was no conflict between the jurisdiction exercised by the rabbinical courts in this case and that of the Haifa District Court.

Zippora Kahana had stated clearly at one point that her claim for division of the property did not include the apartment. In any case, however, the rabbinical courts had dealt with the separation of the parties, and not with the division of their property.

Justice Tal proposed, therefore, that the petition be dismissed.

JUSTICE DORNER agreed with

her colleague that there was no basis for disqualifying Rabbi Uriah, but she dissented on the issue of the rabbinical courts' jurisdiction.

She first pointed out that the Haifa District Court had dealt with the question of the parties' property. The property specified in Zippora Kahana's claim, of which she demanded a half share, included the apartment.

She did state at one stage that it was not included, but her claim was not amended.

Moreover, the court declared in its judgment that the property specified in the claim belonged equally to the party or parties in whose name or names it was registered.

Citing Supreme Court precedents, including Goldman's case (supra), Justice Dornier said it was clear that a rabbinical court had no jurisdiction to deal with the division of property unless that question had been specifically connected with the divorce suit by one of the parties, which had not been done in the present case.

She did not accept Justice Tal's distinction in the present context between "the property aspect" and the aspect of "separating the parties."

It was impossible to lay down how their apartment was to be dealt with after they lived separately without dealing with their property rights. She also noted that the courts had ruled on the

apartment aspect without asking about the parties' respective financial situations in this regard.

Citing a rabbinical court precedent, Justice Dornier stressed its power to order the parties to live separately as a factor relating to the divorce without touching the question of their property. Indeed, that was how Rabbi Toledano had ruled in the case.

Justice Dornier also emphasized that extending the jurisdiction of rabbinical courts would impose an additional burden on parties who would be required to litigate in several courts on different aspects of their dispute.

She proposed, therefore, that the petition relating to the rabbinical courts' judgment regarding the apartment be allowed, and that respondent be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs of NIS 3,000.

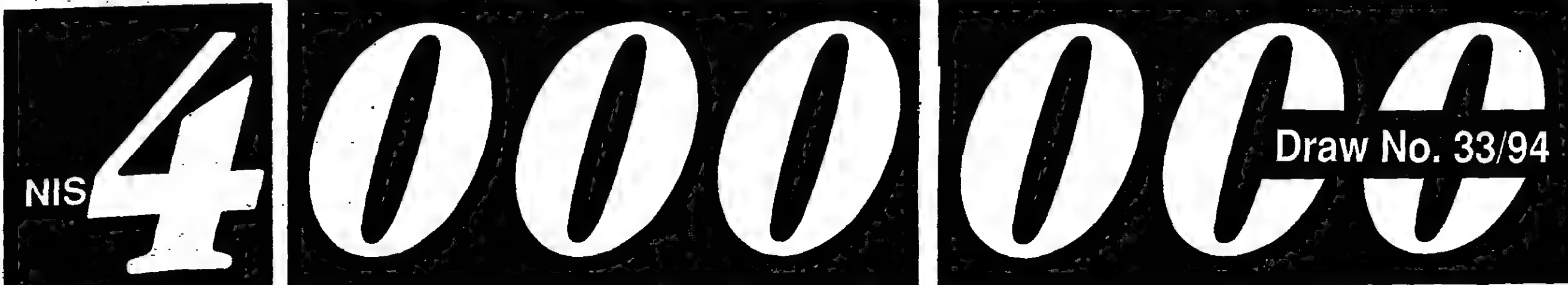
JUSTICE GOLDBERG concurred with Justice Dornier. He held that even if the rabbinical court was empowered to order the parties to live separately, it was not empowered to deal with their property as it had done.

For the above reasons, and by majority decision, the petition was allowed in part as decided by Justice Dornier.

Advocates Meir Ben-Yehuda appeared for Zippora Kahana, and A. Tirosh appeared for Eitan Kahana.

The judgments were given on November 28, 1993.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1994

Africa Israel signs deal with Jordanian, Palestinian firms

AFRICA Israel, Bank Leumi's real estate, tourism and insurance subsidiary, yesterday signed a memorandum of understanding with a consortium of Jordanian and Palestinian companies.

The signing for the first trilateral joint venture was held at Tel Aviv's Holiday Inn Crown Plaza, which is operated by Africa Israel.

Jordanian businessman Dawud Qutub, head of investment group Tri-angel International, said the group was "trying to make the peace machine active" through operation of this "golden-triangle."

The new company, to be registered in another country, will initially deal with the development of tourism projects in Jordan and the Palestinian autonomous areas.

The group is already examining possible hotel and tourist centers in Akaba, Petra, the northern Dead Sea area and other locations in Jordan.

Africa Israel is conducting a survey to determine how many Holiday Inns it should build in the Akaba-Eilat region.

RACHEL NEIMAN

Chairmanship of the venture will be a bi-annual rotation between the Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian representatives, with the first chairman being from Africa Israel.

The group intends to expand activity into other areas, particularly real estate - with construction of office and industrial parks a possibility.

Qutub also mentioned the establishment of a specialized paint factory in eastern Jerusalem, pending licensing from Spanish patent-holders.

Contact between the Africa Israel and the Jordanian-Palestinian group was initiated a year ago.

Qutub said he was in Israel seven times prior to this visit but would not sign until his government clarified its stance on the peace process.

Qutub kept the authorities informed of the new connection "so as not to upset or create any confusion in the peace process."

King Hussein, he added, supported the activities of the private sector. "If the private sector operates effectively, particularly in tourism, the peace effort will succeed," he said.

Tadiran's net profits fall

NEIL COHEN

TADIRAN yesterday reported a 31 percent fall in second quarter net profits to \$7.2 million from \$10.5m. from the same period last year.

However, there were signs of improvement from the first quarter to this year.

Revenues rose almost 8% to \$202.9m. from \$186.5m., while earnings per share fell to 37 cents from 54 cents during the same period last year.

Tadiran attributed the fall in profitability to a \$24m. loss on its securities portfolio, higher research and development costs and an increase in selling costs.

The company managed to repair gross margins somewhat to 27.7% in the second quarter after they had fallen to 25.5% in the first. Last year, gross margins were 28.9% in the first

quarter and 28.3% in the second. Tadiran said the erosion in its profit margins was mainly due to a shift in the company's product mix.

Margins fell sharply in communications, despite higher sales, while electronic systems slipped into the red, again despite higher sales. Software profits were slightly lower on flat sales, while consumer products/battery sales and profits moved ahead.

Research and development costs, net of government participation, rose 87% to \$12.1m. from \$6.5m. The company said the increase was due to its strategy of investing increased resources in developing new civilian communications technologies.

Selling costs rose 22% to \$18.3m from \$15m., as the company tried to penetrate new export markets. By contrast, however, the company managed to cut management and general expenses 16% to \$10.3m. from \$12.3m., primarily as a result of lower provisions for doubtful debts.

Net profits fell 48.6% to \$19.8m. in the first half of the year from \$38.5m. in the same period last year, although the latter figures are flattened by a one-time accounting-driven gain of \$12.2m.

Earnings per share for the first half fell to \$1.01 from \$1.96 last year. The company also announced that CEO Gurion Meltzer said he will retire at the end of the year, having reached age 65. Meltzer's announcement comes against a background of differences with chairman Benny Gaon over the company's structure.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

15% meat subsidy announced: The Beef and Milk Council has announced a 15 percent meat subsidy in an attempt to stave off a projected rise in prices. Some 120 tons of fresh beef are expected to be sold next month. Demand for fresh beef will increase as the Jewish sector prepares for the High Holy Days.

More demand from the Arab sector is also forecast, as new markets are expected to open up as a result of the peace process. Marketers who had earlier announced their intentions to raise prices by some 20% agreed to a 5% increase, to be supplemented by the subsidy. Some NIS 250,000 will be paid out to cattle growers in compensation for keeping prices down.

Former HLB Technology chairman Yosef Hachmi loses appeal: Former HLB Technology chairman Yosef Hachmi's appeal of his four-year sentence for fraud was rejected yesterday by the Supreme Court. Hachmi was sentenced for offenses committed between 1982-86, including fraudulently receiving \$4 million in company funds which led to the firm's collapse. Hachmi appealed his sentence, claiming Tel Aviv District Court Judge Zvi Cohen gave him a sentence harsher than that usually handed out in such cases. He also said Cohen did not take into account personal circumstances involved in the case, such as his daughter's murder, his father's death and his divorce.

An attorney for the state said Hachmi's crimes were not one-time offenses, and the list of offenses attributed to him, which took place over four years, showed he committed them knowingly.

Bank Hapoalim allows employees to choose own health fund: Bank Hapoalim has decided to let its employees choose their own health fund, starting October 1. A company announcement gave the reason for the decision as the end of the Histadrut's and Hevrat Ha'ovdim's involvement in the bank.

Bank Leumi announces new investment fund: Bank Leumi yesterday announced the establishment of a new investment fund, Idod Yezminim (encouraging entrepreneurs), to help small and medium-sized businesses get started and existing businesses expand.

The fund intends to provide up to 75 percent of financing at reasonable terms for up to seven years. Examples: up to five years at prime plus 2%; up to seven years, index-linked plus 4.5%; up to seven years, dollar interest to the Libor rate plus 2%.

Computer Associates chooses Aladdin as security systems supplier: Software protection manufacturer Aladdin has been chosen as the sole supplier of security systems for US-based Computer Associates' new accounts and office management products. An initial order has already been filled.

El-On develops new product: El-On has developed Multi Application Data Junction (MADJ), software which lets information from a number of sources to be centralized in a single database. The product currently has applications only for the firm's Keren product.

Keren is a popular integrated office environment solution for the institutional and private sectors. The applications generator channels all data - groups to-do lists and personal information management modules (PIM), such as personal calendars, group scheduling, electronic mail and faxes - into one hub.

Electric bill can be paid on IsraCard: Electric bills can be paid on IsraCard either at their local Israel Electric Corporation office or by phone. Payment may be on either private or corporate cards, and may be paid in installments on the IsraCredit plan.

Jerusalem Granola sends out \$30,000 order to US distributor: Jerusalem Granola has sent out a \$30,000 initial order to US distributor, Apple Tree Imports.

Scitex announces drop in net profits

Interpharm also reports lower net earnings

RACHEL NEIMAN

SCITEX announced a 26.7 percent decrease in second quarter net profits to \$16.2 million from \$22.1m. during the same period last year.

Revenues went up to \$170.2m. from \$145.9m., while earnings per share fell to \$0.38 from \$0.52.

"We are pleased with the quarter's results," said CEO Arie Rosenfeld, who said the company improved revenues, gross margins and net profits

while still investing only 13% in research and development.

A 50% share sale of Nogatex to joint venture partner DSP resulted in a \$1m. capital gain. Quarterly results included cost provisions for a \$1.9m. class action suit settlement, of which part will be borne by the company's insurance carrier.

The company said US sales for the first half of the year comprised 51% of total revenues, or \$87m., while European sales constituted 34%, or \$58m.

Interpharm has reported a 52.4% decrease in net profits in the second quarter to \$640,000 from \$1.34 million during the second period last year.

Revenues dropped to \$11.6m. from \$12.5m., while earnings per share plummeted to \$0.10 from \$0.22.

Revenues on bulk human fibroblast interferon decreased 35% to \$7.5m. from \$11.5m., reflecting the Italian health authorities decision to limit reimbursement on the Prose product.

Revenues on bulk recombinant beta interferon to parent company Area Sero increased to \$4m. from \$450,000. Revenues from development work on Interleukin-6 decreased to \$200,000 from \$900,000, as the research and development stage reached its conclusion.

The company attributed a \$200,000 decrease in revenues to the elimination of government export incentives.

Gross margins fell to 27% from 30% last year. The company said the containment program was responsible for "success in" maintaining the improvement in the gross profit of our company in the first half of this year" despite the dramatic fall in sales of bulk human fibroblast interferon.

Egypt's Arab Land Bank to open branch in Bethlehem

JOSE ROSENFELD

EGYPT'S Arab Land Bank yesterday received a permit to open a branch in Bethlehem from Bank of Israel Supervisor of Banks Ze'ev Abela.

The Egyptian bank is expected to open shortly a second branch in Nablus, the central bank announced.

At a ceremony to mark the event attended by Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed Bassiouny and Arab Land Bank representatives, Abela said the special structure of the bank symbolizes the new era of economic and financial cooperation between the four partners - Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians - which will stand as an example of concerted economic efforts in the region.

The Bank of Israel noted that the renewal of the bank's activities in the territories was agreed upon last year,

when Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel met with his Egyptian counterpart, Salah Hamed, to set up coordinated supervision arrangements for Egyptian banks operating in the territories.

The Arab Land Bank functions as a mortgage bank in Egypt, while it operates as a regular commercial bank in Jordan.

The central bank also announced that it expects the opening of branches in the territories of the private Jordanian Arab Bank and Al-Hali Bank, as soon as they complete their formal and organizational preparations.

Today, the local Commercial Bank of Palestine is to open in Ramallah.

Recently, the Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Gulf Bank renewed their activities in the territories, joining the Cairo-Amman Bank, which reopened operations in 1986. Beside these Jordanian banks, the Palestine Bank, a local Gazan bank, has been operating since 1980.

Abela said he sees great importance in the development and expansion of the banking system in the territories to encourage economic activity and promote local investment and the welfare of the local population.

He added his hope that the Egyptian bank would make available its expertise in the mortgage and long-term financing markets, which have not been developed sufficiently by existing territories banks.

Supersol's net earnings tumble 70.9%

COMPANY RESULTS

RACHEL NEIMAN and NEIL COHEN

SUPERSOL has reported a 70.9 percent decrease in second quarter net profits to NIS 3.7 million from NIS 12.7m. during the same period last year.

Revenues rose 7% to NIS 445.2m. from NIS 412.4m., while earnings per share fell to NIS 0.21 from NIS 0.73.

The company blamed the fall on an NIS 8m. loss incurred on the value of the company portfolio.

Delek has announced an increase in second quarter net profits to NIS 11.5m. from NIS 8.6m.

Revenues rose to NIS 712.8m. from NIS 603.4m., while earnings per share went up to NIS 1.20 from NIS 0.90.

The company attributed the rise to increased sales of subsidiary Delek Motors.

Steel Mills reported an increase in second quarter net profits to NIS 3.5m. from NIS 702,000.

Revenues went up to NIS 69.2m. from NIS 53m., while earnings per share increased to NIS 0.066 from NIS 0.012.

The company said inexpensive steel brought from Italy caused prices to fall considerably until January, when a 7.5% temporary bond was placed on imports.

Electra has posted an increase in net profits to NIS 3.8m. from NIS 3.7m.

Revenues rose to NIS 129m. from NIS 117.9m., while earnings per share increased to NIS 1.29 from NIS 1.26.

Increased revenues from two subsidiaries in the electro-mechanics field were cited as reason for growth.

Dead Sea Purichase has announced a rise in second quarter net profits to NIS 4.6m. from NIS 3.8m.

Revenues went up to NIS 34.2m. from NIS 31.8m., while earnings per share rose to NIS 0.39 from NIS 0.36m.

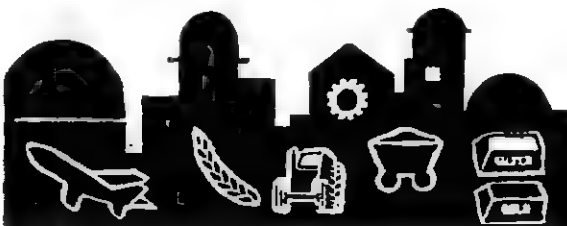
The company said the policy implemented to widen its product line was responsible for increased revenues.

Bank Poalei Agudat Yisrael, a subsidiary of First International Bank which mainly serves the haredi community, reported a 27.5% fall in second quarter net profits to NIS 1.1m from NIS 1.49m.

Financing profits fell 11% to NIS 4.8m. from NIS 5.4m., while provisions for doubtful debts rose 19% to NIS 736,000 from NIS 617,000.

The fall in operating income was partially offset by lower salary and other expenses.

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ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (14.8.94)				
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.125	4.500	5.000	
Pound sterling (£100,000)	3.875	4.250	5.000	
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.000	4.000	4.250	
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.250	3.575	3.500	
Yen (¥10 million yen)	0.625	0.750	1.000	

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (12.8.94)				
Currency	BUY	SELL	BUY	SELL
U.S. dollar	3.5400	3.5400	2.95	3.09
U.S. dollar	3.0080	3.0483	1.88	1.99
Pound sterling	1.5370	1.5642	1.58	1.68
French franc	4.8548	4.7203	4.58	4.77
Japanese yen (¥100)	0.5643	0.5722	0.55	0.58
Swiss franc (SF 100)	3.0211	3.0536	2.98	3.11
Deutscher mark	1.7242	1.7485	1.69	1.77
Italian lire	2.3088	2.3412	2.27	2.37
Spanish peseta	0.2688	0.2814	0.28	0.30
Portuguese escudo	0.4402	0.4484	0.43	0.46
Danish krone	0.4875	0.4944	0.48	0.50
French mark	0.9530	0.9812	0.97	1.00
Canadian dollar	2.1704	2.2009	2.13	2.23
Australian dollar	2.2289	2.2603	2.17	2.29
S. African rand	0.5381	0.5489	0.58	1.06
Belgian franc (F 10)	0.5884	0.5988	0.52	0.58
Austrian schilling (S 10)	2.7615	2.7902	2.70	2.83
Italian lira (L 100)	1.5001	1.5259	1.48	1.52
Japanese yen	—	—	0.55	0.58
Israeli shekel	3.4882	3.7380	4.50	4.78
Irish punt	4.8194	4.8773	4.50	4.78
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3285	2.3594	2.28	2.42

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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Survey: Real estate prices unchanged in last two months

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

RACHEL NEIMAN

REAL ESTATE prices showed no real change in June and July, and prices are expected to continue trending water this month, according to figures surveyed by Maldan, the Chamber of Commerce-affiliated real estate organization.

Prices last month for a three-room apartment in Jerusalem ranged between \$120,000 and \$200,000, between \$180,000 and \$300,000 in Tel Aviv, some \$165,000 in Haifa, between \$130,000 and \$140,000 in the Sharon region and between \$73,000 and \$85,000 in Eilat.

Rental prices on a three-room apartment ranged from between \$400 and \$600 in Jerusalem, between \$600 and \$1,000 in Tel Aviv, \$450 in Haifa, \$500 in the Sharon region and some \$400 in Eilat.

Following a surge in recent years in building activity in the western and southwestern areas of Netanyahu, a beachfront apartment investment in the southern part of the city is most worthwhile, according to a survey prepared by Yissum Strategic Marketing.

A total of 10,000 new units are planned for west Netanyahu and some 6,000 hotel rooms will be added, pending permits for a seaside development - which will include a marina, a boardwalk and some 40,000 meters of retail area and public buildings.

There are 32 new projects under construction in the newly developing area, the most prominent among them being Wingate Towers at Poleg.

Azoria's Beit Ganim and Mivnei Gazi's Nof Galim.

The target market for these projects are those Netanyahu and Gush Dan residents looking to upgrade their standard of living, or foreign residents looking to purchase a holiday residence.

Despite their proximity to the sea, prices - with the exception of the Poleg area - are lower than beachfront properties in Herzliya or Tel Aviv.

A five-room apartment unit at Nof Galim, including central air conditioning and marble or ceramic flooring, costs some \$200,000. A six-room apartment or mini-cottage costs some \$220,000.

Yissum's researchers point out that prices for similar sized units on Nitzan Boulevard in northern Netanyahu are twice as high.

"With road improvement, widening of the coastal road, the opening of the Kfar Shmaryahu junction and operation of the planned high-speed commuter train - which will be put into effect within the next 10 years - the area will be considered one of the country's most exclusive," the survey reports.

Meitavik Holding will float 25 percent of its shares tomorrow to raise a minimum NIS 16.2 million. The company's owners are two

real estate professionals from Ra'anana, Ami Genish and Shimon Rafi. Through a number of subsidiaries, the company is involved in projects valued at \$150m, principal among them Ra'anana Heights, Lev Hazon Ra'anana and Ramot Petah Tikva.

Three other projects, including Residence Towers in Herzliya, will be executed in partnership with the Doron Shrem group.

Y. Moshevit Construction will move its Kiryat Ata offices to Canon Hata'siya, the new three-story, 9,450 square meter office and industrial park at Tel Hana.

A 1,000 square meter area has been leased from Industrial Buildings Corp., at some \$9 per square meter. The company will move within the next two months.

Fashion shoe manufacturer Caligula has rented 80 square meters of retail space in the Kiryat Hana, at \$45 per square meter from Melichon.

The store, located in the Krayot, will be Caligula's seventh and its first in the northern district.

Azoria is leasing retail and office space on the corner of Homa Umigdal and Hareheh streets, near Hamasger Street, in Tel Aviv.

The company recently acquired Rogovin's share in the building, which is due for completion in early

1995.

The upper four floors are a designated office space of some 600 square meters, at \$17 per square meter on the office floors. Rental for the commercial floor is \$25 per square meter. Seventy-five underground parking spaces are available.

Azoria general manager Dan Dori said priority will be given to single tenants interested in a long-term lease.

Tasmeret Afek is the third of three Shalom Ufatch projects in Rosh Ha'ayin.

The eight four-story red-tiled, rustic style buildings overlook Afek Park.

Nine 123 square meter, four-room duplexes are still available at \$146,000. Standard apartments include granite countertops, kitchen cabinets, double bathroom facilities, parking and, as a special incentive for those buying now, a central air conditioning unit, including installation.

Lahat-Lev Investments, belonging to former Tel Aviv mayor Shlomo Lahat and Ezra Lev, have rented office space in Industrial Buildings' Sharbat house.

The offices, in Tel Aviv were previously inhabited by Moritz Tuchler. The partnership has taken a two-year lease on 270 square meters on the ground floor at \$18 per square meter.

Ace Hardware opens its Haifa branch today in Hutzot Hamifratz, the former Phoenicia plant.

The new 2,700 square meter store will employ 80 workers.

Disney to pull, re-release 'Lion King'

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) - In an unprecedented move, Walt Disney Co. said Friday it will pull the biggest film in its history, *The Lion King*, out of US theaters and re-release it with a new advertising campaign at Thanksgiving.

The animated hit feature has grossed more than \$232 million since its June 15 release, making it the highest grossing movie ever for the studio.

Disney said it will pull the movie on September 23, after the start of the school year, when attendance would drop off.

It will re-release *The Lion King* in late November with a new ad campaign and cleaner prints.

Disney spokeswoman Terry Press said the decision stemmed from the company's view that there was a dearth of family-oriented products in the market around Thanksgiving.

The move is considered unprece-

dened in the history of Hollywood.

Not only would the re-release be in time for the holiday season but it also would help refresh the movie for Oscar consideration.

The Lion King ranked seventh in the top 10 films at the US box office last weekend, said *Daily Variety*, which first reported Disney's decision in its Friday edition.

The movie also is a big hit overseas, but the re-release affects the US only.

The film is now in 2,355 US theaters. Disney plans to re-release *The Lion King* in about 1,500 theaters.

"What Disney is doing is re-energizing their picture, which could refresh it for both Academy consideration and box office appeal," *Daily Variety* quoted a distribution executive at a competing studio as saying.

Disney stock was up 12.5 cents at \$43.875 early afternoon on the New York Stock Exchange.

Peace dividend hopes boost Amman exchange

AMMAN (Reuters) - Amman stock exchange prices consolidated on Saturday as hopes of peace dividends with Israel underpinned gains made in the market last week.

The General Price Index of the Amman Financial Market eased back just 0.02 percent, day one of the new trading week. It closed at 153.03 from 153.05 points at the close of weekly trading on Wednesday.

The index was up 1.06% at the end of the five-day week on Wednesday from 151.5 points at previous week's close.

"Investor's optimism over coming peace dividends is gaining the upper hand, with gradual price increases, as investors become less scared, with selective buying of certain stock," said Rajai Kassouh, chief economist at Jordan Investment Finance Bank.

Some bankers said the market had been slow to pick up after Jordan's breakthrough peace moves with Israel. They blamed a spate of new company issues which have drawn funds away from the official exchange.

"The market's current price levels have been affected by increases in company's capital, stock dividends distributions and rights issues which have absorbed market liquidity, in addition to the new companies being established," said Jack Kattan, deputy general manager of Jordan's National Bank.

Brokers say investors are buoyed by prospects of a wider economic role in Judea and Samaria after a period of uncertainty when the PLO-Israeli accord awakened fears about Jordan's ties and diminished gains for Amman from peace talks.

The value of shares traded in the five-day week ending Wednesday rose 21.3% to 11.4 million dinars (\$16.4 million) from 9.4 dinars (\$13.5m.) the previous week.

Industrial shares, the most active sector, accounted for 53.3% of total weekly value, with focus on stocks expected to gain from exports to Judea and Samaria.

The most active stocks were Jordan Cement Factories with a turnover of 906,950 dinars (\$1.3m.) followed by the Middle East Hotels with 854,399 dinars (\$1.2m.) and Arab Bank with 703,722 dinars (\$1m.).

Others were Jordan National Shipping Lines with 660,245 dinars (\$948,627), and Dar al-Dawa Development and Investment with 430,241 dinars (\$618,162).

On the week, 45 shares were higher, against 24 dropping.

The ultimate tightwad boss

CHICAGO (Reuters) - Business travelers who think their company is stingy when it comes to on-the-road expenses might want to compare their bosses with this tightwad.

Craig Benson, chairman of Cabletron Systems Inc., makes his employees travel on their own time. That means nights or weekends only.

With a few exceptions, the company - which manufactures and markets computer network systems - will pay no more than \$70 for a hotel or motel room. If the employee spends more, it comes out of his or her pocket.

Direct flights in general are a no-no if a stop-over brings down the ticket price.

Cabletron has 4,300 employees of which, Benson said, 700 to 800 regularly hit the road for the company, traveling all over the world.

Benson says he's proud to be considered a tightwad, and there are few complaints.

The reward for Cabletron's employees? We have a number of stock option programs, and saving money as a result goes to bottom line and helps our share price," Benson said.

"And it allows us to invest in the things they need. Most of our people are technical and they say we've given them state of the art equipment with which to work," he added.

Many of the firm's employees have worked in the past for other firms which got into trouble with

bloated travel budgets and they appreciate what the company is trying to do, he said.

Benson and his partner Bob Levine founded the company in a garage in 1983. Benson says he sticks to the rules when he travels on company business - even though his personal fortune has been estimated at around \$500 million and he's listed on the Forbes list of the 400 wealthiest Americans.

Cabletron, based in Rochester, New Hampshire, had net income in excess of \$19m. in its most recent fiscal year.

There are some exceptions to the company's penny. Employees can spend up to \$95 for a hotel room in New York City, Benson said, but the \$70 limit applies "practically everywhere else."

He said Tokyo is also a tough place to find a room within the limit.

The company books airplane reservations so it can make sure its cheaper flight rules are being followed. But Benson admitted that a certain amount of common sense comes into play in assuring that stopover requirements don't use up too much of an employee's time, or lead to burn-out.

Benson also said that so far his company has seen little relief from the airline industry in terms of cheaper air fares that don't require weekend stopovers and other hurdles which business travel managers have complained about for some time.

Market suffers sharp declines

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO



The market suffered sharp declines on all indices yesterday, as the Two Sided and Maot fell 2.7% and the Karam 1.6%.

Turnover was a low NIS 163 million.

Three factors are clearly weighing on investors' minds:

The continuation of profit-taking. Since prices have risen consistently since early July without any significant profit-taking session, there are now investors who want to take their paper profits to the bank.

Today is the fifteenth of the month. There is concern that the CPI rise might again be a steep one - estimates place it at 0.8%.

If prices rise by more than 1%, the Bank of Israel's concern that inflation is a serious problem will be confirmed. This might result in higher interest rates and a more energetic monetary policy. The third factor in the drop in shares was the bad financial reports, as Tadiran, Scitel, Ararat, Granit and Supersol all announced declines in profits.

The declines outnumbered the rises 5 to 1 on the Two-Sided market. Among the noticeable declines were Elbit, down 4%; IDB Bankholding and IDB Development, both 4% lower; Elron fell 4.7%; ILDC decreased 6.5%; Bezek down 4.3%; Clal Industries fell 3%; Maritime Bank dropped 7% and Supersol went down 6.2%.

Doubts linger over Berlusconi-Bossi deal

ROME (Reuters) - A reconciliation between Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and his Northern League coalition ally may avoid a further beating for the lira, but fears lingered yesterday over how long the peace would last.

Their arms draped around each other's shoulders, Berlusconi and League leader Umberto Bossi pledged their commitment on Saturday to stable government and buried their differences.

"These are the pictures that are supposed to convince Wall Street to stop selling the lira," state television said yesterday, as it showed the couple walking in the grounds of billion-

aire Berlusconi's palatial villa in Arcore, near Milan.

The reconciliation came after a week of fears that tensions would tear Berlusconi's coalition apart. Those fears led to the lira's collapse to a record on Friday of 1,030 per German mark.

But many asked whether the scenes of coalition harmony were not just another media offensive to paper over the cracks in Berlusconi's coalition after the lira's "Black Friday."

"It does not seem that a peace accord has been reached, merely a truce until the next argument," *La Repubblica* newspaper said in a front-page editorial, noting the two re-

mained at odds over plans to distance Berlusconi from his business empire.

Berlusconi's coalition partners were cautiously optimistic.

"The meeting is without a doubt a good thing," said Pierfrancesco Casini, leader of the Christian Democratic Center, a junior coalition partner. "It will be even better if actions follow words."

In a move some commentators dubbed "spaghetti diplomacy," Bossi and Berlusconi ironed out their differences in a meeting in the small hours of Saturday which ended with the two eating a plate of pasta at 5 a.m.

But the underlying tension be-

tween the two was evident in the television interviews they gave to try to convince nervous Italians and financial markets that all was well.

The weekend peace marked the latest twist in a stormy relationship. Last month, Bossi played a key role in foiling an unpopular decree that led scores of corruption suspects leave preventive detention in jail for house arrest.

He then lashed Berlusconi for failing to distance himself from the \$7 billion per year Fininvest business empire which was being investigated in a graft probe. Berlusconi's brother Paolo is under house arrest over the affair.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading				Two-sided trading							
Commercial Banks				AFTERNOON				MORNING			
Name	Price	% Change	Volume	Name	Price	% Change	Volume	Name	Price	% Change	Volume
Bank Leumi	107.50	-0.5	100	Bank Leumi	111.5	0.2	1800	Bank Leumi	111.5	0.3	13115
Bank Hapoalim	107.50	-0.5	100	Bank Hapoalim	111.5	0.2	1800	Bank Hapoalim	111.5	-0.0	8500
Bank Mizrahi	107.50	-0.5	100	Bank Mizrahi	111.5	0.2	1800	Bank Mizrahi	111.5	0.0	8500
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Cremer breaks Karni's nat'l marathon mark

JOEL GORDIN and agencies

Long- and middle-distance runner Dov Cremer yesterday broke Ya'ir Karni's 13-year national marathon record by almost two minutes.

Cremer clocked 2 hours, 15 minutes, 45 seconds to place 22nd on the final day of the European Track Championships at Helsinki. Only 60 out of more than 79 starters finished the race held in hot conditions, on a difficult track with many ascents.

Karni's national record of 2:17:34 was set at the Tiberias Marathon in December 1981. The 28-year-old Cremer is the Israeli champion in the 1,500 meter, 3,000m, 5,000m, 10,000m, half-marathon and marathon. His previous best time for the marathon is 2:18:03.

Three of Spain's final-day medals came in the men's marathon in which Martin Fiz, Diego Garcia and Alberto Juzdado became the first men in modern athletics history to perform a clean sweep in the event.

The other Israeli who competed yesterday, discus thrower Sergei Lukashuk, finished 11 out of 12 with a best throw of 58.70m. Lukashuk's appearance in the final, together with the achievements of Cremer and pole vaulter Danny Krasnov (who was sixth in last week's finals with a leap of 5.70m) add up to a creditable overall performance by the Israeli squad.

They make up for the earlier disappointing performances of high jumper Ili Margalit and 400m hurdler Alexei Bazarov. Twenty-year-old Kfir Golan was not expected to make the finals of either the 100- or 200m sprints.

"It was our best team performance in a major contest for 20 years," said Israel Athletics Federation secretary Ilan Goldwasser yesterday.

In other events, a memorable 5,000m win by Olympic champion Dieter Baumann provided the final highlights of the championships.

Seven men were in contention for gold on the final bend as an absorbing tactical race reached a thrilling climax. But then Baumann, who secured the Olympic title with a devastating 25-second kick in the last 200m, went into overdrive again to win in 13 minutes 36.93 seconds.

The victory was a great morale-booster for Baumann who missed the whole of last season, including the world championships in Stuttgart, because of an ankle injury.

There were also golds on Sunday for the French women and the British men in their respective 4x400m relay finals.

Ince, Cantona lead Man Utd to Charity Shield win

Blackburn's Shearer, Sutton watch from touchlines

LONDON (Reuters) - A stunning overhead goal from Paul Ince and another Wembley penalty from Eric Cantona earned English double winners Manchester United a 2-0 victory over Blackburn Rovers in yesterday's Charity Shield.

Injury-weakened Blackburn, appearing in the Wembley pre-season opener as league runners-up, held United to a single goal from a first-half penalty until nine minutes from time.

Midfielder Ince doubled United's winning margin with a spectacular bicycle kick in front of goal after Cantona headed a bad clearance from a corner back into the box.

The French international, who will miss the start of the new season after receiving a three-match ban this week for a sending-off last weekend, put the champions ahead in the 23rd minute.

Defender Colin Hendry was adjudged to have pulled

down Ince in the box and the self-assured Cantona casually stroked home another Wembley penalty.

In May, he became the first player ever to score two penalties in an FA Cup final in the 4-0 destruction of Chelsea.

Controversial new instructions to referees to clamp down on tackling from behind and dissent were evident, with World Cup referee Philip Don booking seven players in a reasonably well-tempered encounter.

Blackburn clearly missed the most expensive strike-force in English soccer as they struggled to create goal-scoring chances.

England striker Alan Shearer is recovering from food poisoning and his new partner, £5 million Norwich recruit Chris Sutton has an ankle injury.

In a Division One match yesterday, Swindon defeated Port Vale 2-0.

Russia upsets Croatia, to meet US in hoops final

TORONTO (Reuters) - Sergei Bazarovich scored 12 of his team-high 16 points in the second half as Russia held off a late rally by Croatia for a stunning 66-64 semifinal victory at the World Championship of Basketball on Saturday.

The result spoiled the anticipated final scheduled for last night between Olympic finalists Croatia and the US, which advanced earlier in the evening by beating Greece 97-58.

"We were the only people who sincerely believed we could be in the finals of a world championship," said Russian coach Sergei Belov, whose team lost to the US 111-94 on Friday.

"It took a lot of convincing in three months of coaching this team to

take it to the championship game."

Bazarovich scored all seven of Russia's points and made two important steals to blunt a comeback by the Croats during a key four-minute stretch in which they whittled Russia's lead, once 14 points at 39-25, down to one at 60-59 with three minutes to play.

"The US' worst was plenty good enough Saturday night to advance to the final."

Reggie Miller scored 14 points and the US stayed unbeaten in the tournament despite failing to reach 100 points for the first time. The Americans took a 121.2 scoring average into the game, but the 58 points they allowed were 27 fewer than their defensive average.

Playing its seventh game in 10 days, the US showed signs of wearing down, making just 40 percent of its shots for the game.

The Americans, who had been averaging 59 points in the first half and were shooting better than 60 percent in their previous six games, shot 31.7 percent from the field (13-for-41) and led just 40-30 at halftime. Only Greece's 34.3 percent first-half shooting (12-for-35) allowed the US to take a comfortable lead.

Reggie Miller scored a game-high 14 points.

Said Shaquille O'Neal, who had four steals and three blocks: "We had better not struggle (in yesterday's final) like we did offensively tonight and expect to come back."

Players, owners meet with gov't arbitrators

NEW YORK (AP) - Negotiators for players and club owners met separately with US government mediators Saturday, though there were no signs on the full first weekend without baseball that its strike would end anytime soon.

Management negotiator Richard Ravitch, dressed casually in a purple polo shirt, said after his meeting that no new bargaining sessions are scheduled although he expected the sides would meet this week.

"Mediation can be very, very helpful in resolving disputes," Ravitch said. "It's not a panacea."

Union head Donald Fehr met with the mediators later in the day and said he still believed the strike could be lengthy, perhaps as long as the 50-day strike in 1981.

Fehr said he anticipated no progress until the owners of the 28 major league clubs drop their salary cap demand. "This is a dispute of the owners' making and it will not end until the owners decide to end it," he said. "Until then, there's nothing the players can do."

While America went through its first weekend without baseball, there

still were NFL exhibition games and minor league baseball games to fill the gap. The minors drew increased interest and attendance because of the strike - and had a no-hitter Friday night.

In New Orleans, Scott Taylor pitched his first no-hitter in six years as a pro, leading the Zephyrs over the Buffalo Bisons 6-0 in the American Association, one of three Triple A (AAA) - or the highest level of the minors - leagues.

Columbus drew 11,502 Friday night for its 6-2 loss to Richmond in the International League, up from its average attendance of 7,347.

The eighth work stoppage since 1972 is over the owners' insistence on a salary cap, which the union says it will never accept. It wiped out 14 more games Saturday, raising the total to 28, and threatens the final 52 days and 669 games of the season.

While mediators can beg and plead with each side, and can carry messages, they are powerless to impose a settlement. Fehr said the primary significance of mediators in 1981 was to call meetings when neither side wanted to.

Brown leads Giants over Chargers

BERLIN (AP) - Dave Brown, surviving a shaky start in his first game as the Giants' No. 1 QB, ran for one TD

and threw for another to lead New York to a 28-20 win Saturday over the San Diego Chargers.



Ilan Luski shows his joy in participating, along with more than 150 swimmers, in the Rosenzweig Family Disabled Children's Swimming Championships this week at ILAN (Israel Sports Center for the Disabled) in Ramat Gan.

Meiri breaks butterfly record

JOEL GORDIN

YOAV Meiri of Hapoel Jerusalem broke the longest standing national swimming record yesterday at the national championships at Wingate Institute.

The 19-year-old swim the 200-meter butterfly in 2 minutes, 02.59 seconds, breaking Yaron Hani's mark of 2:03.58 set in 1985. Polish visitor Conrad Galacki won the event in 2:01.83. Meiri won another gold medal, taking the 200m individual medley in 2:10.40.

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GENERAL

DWELLINGS

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Ramon to ax hundreds of Histadrut jobs after holidays

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

HISTADRUT Chairman Haim Ramon yesterday announced plans to fire hundreds of Histadrut workers immediately after the holidays. His decision plunged the labor federation headquarters into a state of dread, with almost all 900 employees stricken by the fear of losing their livelihood.

Speaking at the meeting of the Histadrut executive, which approved the axing, Ramon said dismissal letters have already been sent to 63 temporary workers and eight workers who had already reached pension age at the headquarters, and to 249 workers in the labor councils.

Scores of other workers are to be dismissed from the Haifa, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem labor councils, which will have to compile their own lists of workers to be axed.

One of the 71 workers on the firing list at headquarters, who was already told of the dismissal, is the social worker who had been assigned to help the newly dismissed workers adjust to their sudden unemployment.

Labor's representatives on the executive, Meir Gati and Pini Shomer, objected to the mass dismissals and suggested that some of these workers fulfill vital positions. At any rate, they said, each case should be discussed individually.

The executive approved the axing, but decided the reorganization committee would also act as an appeals committee, which will hear appeals on dismissals made either by workers or department heads.

Ramon also presented the committee with a list of retired officials re-

ceiving budgetary pensions from the Histadrut, including former secretary-general and now Transport Minister Yisrael Kassar, former section chairman and now Deputy Minister Nawaf Massalha, former treasurer Artur Yisraelovitz, former head of the legal department Giora Einy, and others. He said that pension agreements which have already gone into effect cannot be changed, but the privileges of those who have not yet gone on retirement would be reduced.

Ramon told the executive the Histadrut intends to close down or sell the Ye'adim personnel company, noting that the Histadrut does not want to own personnel companies and expressing hope that all the companies of this kind join the collective agreement for their workers, as Manpower did several months ago.

Histadrut treasurer Haim Oron said he had not been aware of Ye'adim's existence until now, but the Histadrut has no business being involved in personnel mediating. Ye'adim was established some three years ago as part of the Histadrut's fight against unemployment, and employed some 1,500 workers, mostly in Kupat Holim institutions.

However, due to the Histadrut's battle against personnel and job-placement companies, which Kassar himself called "slave traders," many Histadrut seniors, labor council secretaries, and executive committee members demanded it be closed. Former secretary-general Haim Haberfeld had promised to close Ye'adim after an examination of its situation, which was to be completed at the end of 1993.



Families seeking better housing demonstrate yesterday opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem. (Stein/Hart)

Homeless demonstrate outside PM's Office

DEMONSTRATORS demanding housing solutions left their protest site yesterday and staged a brief, unscheduled march on the Prime Minister's Office, before being dispersed by police.

"We represent 20,000 homeless in Jerusalem alone," claimed Bracha Arjevan, spokesman for the demonstrators.

Standing among the tents set up by some 60 Jerusalem families six weeks ago, the demonstrators—men, women, and numerous small children—held placards reading: "We are refugees inside Israel."

Arjevan added: "We are ashamed

to live here. Many of the tent-dwellers are sick or disabled, but the government does nothing. Several of the children have already contracted jaundice."

Two overflowing toilets serve the 60 families and three faucets are the only source of water. Small children were jumping in and out of a plastic tub there as someone did washing. "We can't shower and we have no electricity," said Yosef Dahan. "I served in the army. My wife is pregnant and the only help we get from the Housing Ministry is NIS 450 a

month. How will we ever buy an apartment? We grew up in Jerusalem and want to go on living here. The government wants to send us to some place in the periphery."

Margalit Polgowitz said she was appalled that her son, who is serving in the army, was forced to come "home" to a tent on Shabbat. "My husband is a disabled war veteran. His pension is enough either to eat or to rent a house."

"These people are the same as anyone you will see in the street. They were just not lucky enough to

be born with \$50,000 in their pockets," said Barbara Epstein of the Association for Community Advocacy, which is helping the homeless.

A dramatic note was struck when one of the demonstrators suddenly began having severe labor pains. An ambulance was called by a journalist with a cellular telephone. "The baby will be living in a tent in two days' time," one woman remarked bitterly. "What a way to start life."

Meanwhile, some 100,000 new immigrants have appealed to the Soviet Olim Association for help in obtaining public housing, Israel TV reported last night.

Shaki says donations were for personal use

EVELYN GORDON

THE money which MK Avner Shaki (NRP) "took" from the bank account of an organization he headed was given to him for his personal use, and not to the organization, Shaki told the High Court of Justice yesterday in an affidavit.

Shaki's affidavit was in response to three petitions asking that he be tried for embezzlement, for allegedly transferring to his personal account or to those of family members several checks written to the organization between 1985 and 1988.

According to Shaki, the money totaled some \$140,000. Of this, he said, \$50,000 came from a foreign acquaintance by the name of Harkam. "I told Prof. Shaki he could use this money for any purpose he wished," Harkam said in his testimony to the police, according to the affidavit. "This wasn't a gift to a party but a gift to Prof. Shaki himself... I don't even care if he bought suits of clothing for his personal use with this money."

Similarly, another \$45,000 came from a relative, Yitzhak Politis, who

said the gift was to promote the Shaki family, among other goals, the affidavit said.

Pinhas Lipner, who gave Shaki \$5,000, told the police: "If Minister Shaki took part of this money for his personal use or for that of his relatives, it's none of my business and I don't care," according to the affidavit.

Shaki insisted that he actually did not take any of the money for his personal use. Some, he said, was used for political purposes; the rest was transferred to another bank account belonging to the organization. However, he said, he told all the donors to write the checks to the organization to reinforce his intention to reopen it someday. It had ceased activities at the end of the 1970s.

Only in the case of one \$10,000 contribution—from Marcus and Adina Katz of Mexico—did the donors say it was meant for the organization and not for Shaki personally,

the affidavit said. And in this case, Shaki charged, the Katses were lying: at the time, they had told him the money was for his political use, he said.

Another \$670 contribution, Shaki said, was given to the organization to reimburse him for money he had spent out of his own pocket to help one of the donor's relatives. In any event, he said, the money he has personally contributed to the organization far exceeds the amount he allegedly "took."

Furthermore, Shaki added, not a single donor ever filed a complaint against him. This, coupled with the long period of time which has elapsed since the alleged wrongdoing—during which he has been vilified by the press—his cooperation with the police, and other mitigating factors eliminates any justification for trying him, he said.

The three petitions to the High Court also asked that Shaki be tried

for conflict of interest, because while serving on a ministerial committee on bequests in 1990 he helped approve donations to three organizations among whose founding members were various relatives of his. However, Shaki said he was innocent of any wrongdoing in this case as well.

When he found out, shortly before the organizations' funding requests came to the committee, that his children and in-laws were founding members, he said, he ordered them to resign, and assumed they had done so. But in any case, he added, none of his relatives were being paid by the organizations.

While it is true that he knew some of the other people involved, this merely meant that he was able to feel confident regarding the professional quality of their work, Shaki continued. "I didn't believe then, and I don't believe now, that my knowledge of them as people who share my ideals disqualifies either them or me," he wrote.

GSS caretaker appointed

ALON PINKAS

Mr. K., a General Security Service department head, was officially appointed yesterday as caretaker head of the GSS for the duration of the current head's academic leave abroad.

The appointment of 'K', the son of a prominent judge, was approved by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as the temporary head of the GSS for the months in which the head of the GSS will be away on an academic leave of absence starting this summer. The current head's tenure was extended until April 1995, but sources say that it is likely that 'K' will replace him from his newly created position as caretaker.

Israel to pull out of Goma if French leave

DAVID MAKOVSKY

ISRAEL plans to pull its 80-member rescue field hospital helping Rwandan refugees out of Goma, Zaire, should France go ahead with its plans to remove its forces from the area within the next week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the cabinet yesterday.

"Our set-up needs security, which the French have provided. If they go within a week, so do we," participants quoted the prime minister as telling the cabinet yesterday.

Actually, the Israeli team will be leaving about the time originally planned when it arrived at the border town on July 25.

Bolivia, Paraguay to move embassies to Mevasseret in compromise

DAVID MAKOVSKY

ISRAEL has decided not to close its embassies in Bolivia and Paraguay in return for those countries moving their embassies from Tel Aviv to Mevasseret, aides to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

"The foreign minister has decided to accept the compromise regarding Bolivia and Paraguay," an aide of Peres's said yesterday.

Israel originally wanted to close its embassies in those countries—as well

as in the Dominican Republic and Honduras—as a cost-cutting measure, in order to cope with the proliferation of Israeli diplomatic missions abroad.

However, the Foreign Ministry's assistant director-general for Latin American affairs, Dov Shmorak, visited those states last week and informed them that Israel would withhold the closings if they would move

their embassies to Jerusalem. The Dominican Republic complied, but Bolivia and Paraguay insisted that it keep their embassies outside of Jerusalem's municipal border, apparently due to Arab sensitivities.

Israeli officials were originally cool to the idea, but Peres agreed to accept the compromise. It remains unclear what will be the fate of the Israel Embassy in Honduras.

Besides the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and El Salvador also maintain their embassies in Jerusalem.

Extra class hours offered where needed

BATSHEVA TSUR

and Tim

SCHOOLS in areas where pupils need extra help have been instructed to add teaching hours in the coming academic year.

Such schools will have to provide lessons until at least 2 p.m. except on Fridays, Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein said over the weekend. He said that the arrangement would also cover schools in towns and villages along the confrontation lines.

"We have allocated large-scale resources to strengthen pupils in those areas where the population is weak and it is important that these be fully utilized," Rubinstein said.

Ministry Director-General Shimon Shoshani will inform relevant principals of the details for increasing teaching hours, Rubinstein added.

On a tour of northern development towns, Deputy Education Minister Micha Goldman said yesterday that classes in the towns would also go until 2 p.m. Goldman said large sums were invested this year in renovating facilities in Safed, Hatzor and Kiryat Shmona, and new computer equipment is being introduced throughout the North.

180 new classrooms for eastern Jerusalem

BILL HUTMAN

THE Education Ministry gave the go-ahead yesterday for the construction of 180 new classrooms for Arab pupils in Jerusalem as part of a three-year plan to upgrade their schools, the municipal spokesman announced.

Mayor Ehud Olmert praised the decision as an important step towards reversing years of neglect in the development of Arab schools in the city.

The city has been forced in recent months to turn away Arab pupils from the public school system because of lack of space.

The city recently sent letters to about 1,000 parents of Arab pupils telling them they would have to re-

main in private schools until new classrooms were built. "We simply had no room to accommodate the pupils," said Arab sector education director Jamil Abu Tuomah.

"I hope that the figure will be implemented and we will be able to begin solving the problem," Tuomah said. "But even if the 180 classrooms are built we will still have much more work to do," he added.

Olmert, who holds the city's education portfolio, has lobbied government ministries in recent months for

special funding for development in eastern Jerusalem, particularly in schools.

Financial troubles with the Arab private school system in the city and the improved reputation of public schools in recent years has resulted in increased demand for city schools.

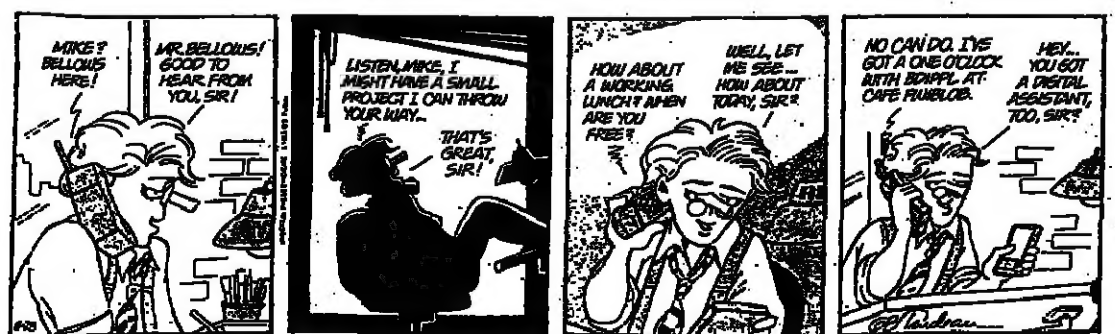
About 21,000 Arab pupils attend city schools, compared to about 28,000 in private schools run by churches and the Waqf.

The first 60 new classrooms are slated to begin being built next year, with an additional 60 classrooms in each of the following two years.

"This is a good step forward," Tuomah said.

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



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Ben-Yair to consider disciplinary proceedings against lawyer Yoram Sheftel

EVELYN GORDON

ATTORNEY-General Michael Ben-Yair will consider opening disciplinary proceedings himself against attorney Yoram Sheftel if the Bar Association decides not to do so, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

It was responding to a petition by attorney Yedidya Berry, asking that a criminal investigation be opened against Sheftel on suspicion of slandering the justice system.

After the Supreme Court overturned John Demjanjuk's conviction and death sentence of being "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka last summer, Sheftel, who represented Demjanjuk, told a news conference that the court system was hypocritical and that the judges had tried to deceive the public about the case.

In his response to the court, Ben-Yair said that out of respect for freedom of expression, it would be improper to open a criminal investigation against Sheftel for his remarks. However, Ben-Yair said he had issued a complaint to the Bar Association, which, if it chooses to act on this complaint, could begin disciplinary proceedings against Sheftel.

Under pressure from justices Shimon Levin, Ya'akov Kedmi and Dalia Dorner, government attorney Shai Nitzan promised, with Ben-Yair's consent, that if the association decides not to open proceedings against Sheftel, the attorney-general would consider doing so himself.

In addition, he said, if the Bar Association does open proceedings, and they turn up new information, Ben-Yair will re-examine his decision not to open a criminal investigation in light of this new information.

This declaration did not satisfy Berry, who wanted a criminal investigation to proceed side-by-side with disciplinary hearings. However, the justices said Berry should wait to see what use is made of the disciplinary tools, and therefore rejected the petition.

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